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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

Established in 1967

Democracy safe in India: Hegde

By A special correspondent

Ottawa: The future of democracy is quite safe in India's Lok Sabha speaker and Chairman of the visiting Indian delegation K.S. Hegde said to the recently concluded Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Ottawa. During an exclusive interview with India Times, he said that the recent developments have, for the first time, led to the emergence of a two-party system in India, which is essential for the survival of a healthy political democracy. The Janata Party, while still not a completely cohesive group, has a strong and honest leadership; the Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai is a man of sterling character and is held in high esteem by all segments of the Janata Party. And the Congress Party is a strong alternative. He said that there should always be an alternative to the ruling party in a democracy and the government should change hands within a reasonable period of time.

Asked if India will be able to get out of the dilemma of a "functioning anarchy" and a "functioning tyranny", Mr. Hegde said that the current labour and student unrest in the country was a result of the "bottled up" emotion during the emergency. He was confident that the situation will return to normal after the people have had a chance to give vent to their pent up feelings.

Mr. Hegde did not think that the recent election results meant a North-South split in India. He said that the South had suffered lesser atrocities than the North and that the people in the South were unaware of these atrocities, which is the reason why they still voted for the Congress.

Mr. Hegde was full of praise for the Canadians of Indian origin. He said that they should mix more

Mr. Hegde

with their fellow Canadians and adapt to the Canadian way of life without giving up their rich cultural heritage. He said that India was interested in building cultural bridges not only with Indo-Canadians, but also with all overseas Indians including those whose forefathers left the country's shores many generations ago.

Uday Shankar passes away

Paying tributes to Uday Shankar, the doyan of Indian dance, who died in Calcutta September 26, Prime Minister Morarji Desai said that Uday Shankar was a great artist who interpreted through the media of song, music, and dance, the life of the Gods and of the people of India.

Mr. Desai said that Uday Shankar's contribution to the enrichment of life through the revival of Indian dance is unforgettable, especially when he imparted a special radiance to the Indian art and culture.

The Prime Minister sent his condolences to Mrs. Amla Shankar and to the large circle of artists who drew their inspiration from him.

Carter to visit India

President Jimmy Carter of the United States of America will be paying an official visit to India from November 27 to 29, 1977, at the invitation of President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

This announcement was made simultaneously in New Delhi and Washington September 23.

Pakistani pilgrims

New Delhi, (Samachar): A party of about one hundred Muslim pilgrims from Pakistan visited India on the occasion of the annual Urs of Hazrat Amir Khusro from September 29 to October 6.

Mrs. Gandhi jailed and freed

NEW DELHI — Indira Gandhi was brought to court on corruption charges today after a night in police custody, but Magistrate R. Dayal said there were "no reasonable grounds" for her detention and freed her.

The government said collection of evidence against Mrs. Gandhi will continue and she will be brought to trial. But it gave no indication when the trial might take place.

Police used tear gas and clubs on demonstrators for and against the 59-year-old former prime minister outside the courthouse. Gas fumes drifted into the packed courtroom as competing chants of "Shame, shame, shame, Indira Gandhi" and "Long live Indira Gandhi" drowned out some of the lawyers' arguments.

Mrs. Gandhi rejected an offer of bail when she was arrested Monday night and did not request bail in court. Her lawyer, Frank Anthony, told the magistrate the charges against her are "vague, utterly latuous, trumped up and political." He said that her arrest was ordered personally by Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

After the magistrate ordered her freed with no restrictions on her movements, Mrs. Gandhi was escorted from the courtroom by her son Sanjay, who also is under investigation, and chanting supporters. Followed by a police car, they drove to her New Delhi

home. There she told a cheering crowd her freedom does not matter, the important things are the country and the unheeded grievances of the people.

"Has the government come into power to arrest me or to solve people's problems?" she asked.

Rioting by the rival crowds of several thousand outside the Parliament Street courthouse lasted nearly an hour and brought activity in neighboring offices and banks to a standstill.

Cars, motor scooters and windows were damaged by rocks thrown by the demonstrators.

The police used tear gas and clubs on another crowd of stone-throwing supporters of Mrs. Gandhi outside the home of Prime Minister Desai.

Mrs. Gandhi was charged with conspiring with others to award an oil-drilling contract to a French firm that bid $13.4 million more than a U.S. competitor, and with pressing firms to provide 104 jeeps for her Congress party's unsuccessful election campaign last spring.

Four of her former cabinet ministers, three industrialists and other former officials and secretaries were arrested in a nationwide sweep by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Some of them were released on bail, but Mrs. Gandhi chose to spend the night under detention at a police headquarters. (A.P)

Hindi in United Nations

New Delhi, Oct. 1 (Samachar): Hindi-lovers, keen on introduction of the language at the United Nations, are sending money to their External Affairs Minister, A.B. Vajpayee to finance the move.

"I am receiving money orders from different parts of the country as people's contribution to meet the financial requirements for the introduction of Hindi as one of the UN languages," Mr. Vajpayee said here today before leaving for New York to attend the UN General assembly session.

Mr. Vajpayee is scheduled to address the general assembly on October 4 but so far he has not (not) decided the language in which he will make his first speech at the biggest international forum.

"I would prefer to speak in Hindi," he said but added, "but if there are no arrangements for simultaneous translation in other languages, I may decide to speak in English."

Mr. Vajpayee pointed out that the simultaneous translation from Hindi would have to be made in several languages including French, Spanish, Arabic and Chinese.

The recurring and non-recurring expenditure on introduction of Hindi at the UN will be Rs. 12 crores for the first four years. This will include cost of equipment and expenditure on staff. The recurring expenditure would be much less later.

Satpathy arrested

New Delhi, Sept. 27 (Samachar): Mrs. Nandini Satpathy, former Orissa Chief Minister who returned this morning from a foreign tour was arrested under the Prevention of Corruption Act and forthwith released on bail.

As soon as she arrived at the residence of her husband Debendra Satpathy, in New Delhi, two Orissa state vigilance police officers served her with notice of arrest.

Two advocates of the Supreme Court who had come to meet Mrs. Satpathy offered sureties. The police officer who served the notice of arrest and offered bail "as ordered by the Court" requested her to furnish the sureties.

S.N. Mishra, Cuttack District and Session judge, had granted her anticipatory bail in the cases instituted against her. The court had also ordered that Mrs. Satpathy shall not leave India without the permission of the court.

In a statement Mrs. Satpathy said she proposed to meet eminent leaders of the Janata Party in Delhi and the states.

ISI delegation

New Delhi, Sept. 24 (Samachar): An Indian delegation led by Mr. D.C. Kothari, Vice President of the Indian Standards Institution (ISI) left for Geneva this morning to take part in the meetings of the administrative and technical committees of the International Standards Organization opening today.

The meetings will consider among other things India's contribution to the council, impact of international standards on national standardization activity, assistance by the international body to developing countries in the field of standardization and consumer problems.

IBM proposal rejected

New Delhi, Sept. 25 (Samachar): The Union Government has rejected a proposal by the American multinational computer firm IBM (International Business Machines) to continue to operate in the country as a 100 per cent foreign equity company on certain conditions.

The proposal was rejected by the officials' Committee set up under the foreign exchange regulation act (Fera) for scrutinising proposals under the fera.

The Committee, according to official sources, decided that IBM would be allowed to continue its operations in India only if it brought down its equity to 40 per cent, selling 60 per cent of the company's shares to Indians.

The crucial decision regarding this giant multinational firm was taken on the strong recommendation of the department of electronics that no (no) special concession be allowed to IBM in regard to dilution of equity.

The Chairman of the Electronics Commission, Prof. M.G.K. Menon himself was present at the meeting to put forward the department's objections to retention of 100 per cent equity. The department had all the time been pleading that IBM should be forced to conform to the foreign exchange regulation act strictly.

According to the sources, the Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who is the Minister in Charge of the Department of Electronics, had concurred with the department's recommendation that IBM need not (not) be given any special concession in regard to dilution of equity.

IBM had sought to retain 100 per cent foreign equity on the condition that all the computers manufactured in India would be exported to other countries. But at the same time, it had sought import of IBM machines for selling to Indian customers.

The government would allow the company to retain 100 pee cent equity if all the machines manufactured in India were exported. But the government would not allow the company to import computers for sale here.

Garment producer's plan

New Delhi, Sept. 25 (Samachar): Indian garment producers whose sights were fixed on distant lands across the seas till recently have now begun turning to the domestic markets following the protectionist policies adopted by Western countries especially the European Economic Community.

The recently formed Indian Garment Manufacturers' Federation sponsored by garment manufacturers and exporters now plans to exploit the Janata boom in the country and step into stride with the changed times. The Federation expects to shortly design and market 'Janata shirts' besides school uniforms to meet the needs of the domestic consumers.

According to Vijay Mehta, President of the new Federation, it is also planned to integrate various regional garments interests on a national plane without prejudice to their needs and requirements at the regional level. Thus the Federation hopes to act as their spokesman in all matters of national policies concerning garment trade.

Mr. Mehta said exports of Indian garments had already reached Rs. 250 crores and are likely to go up to Rs. 350 crores during the current year.

Mr. Mehta feels with over a million families already making a livelihood through garment business, mostly in the decentralised sector, the industry fits admirably into the pattern of planning conceived by the Janata Government to provide mass rural employment.

Sales campaign to start

New Delhi, Sept. 24 (Samachar): India plans to mount a big sales promotion campaign in West Europe for a wide array of consumer articles ranging from fabrics and fashion goods to motor cycles, scooters and electronic equipment.

The campaign is being mounted by the Trade Fair Authority of India through a leading West German Departmental store Karstadt which has a chain of twenty three stores scattered throughout the length and bredth of the country.

The managing Director of the TDA, A.C. Bannerjee left for Bonn today in this connection to finalise arrangements. Three buying teams from Krastadt are visiting India between now and November, the first of them reaching Bombay on September 21.

Economic cooperation offered

New Delhi, Sept. 25 (Samachar): India has offered to share her technical know-how with Malaysia for increased economic cooperation.

Inaugurating the National Council of the Indo-Malaysian Friendship Associations here Arif Beg, Minister of State for Commerce said: "We have developed techniques of industrial production, labour management and infra-structural facilities which are perhaps more suitable to other developing countries than the more sophisticated techniques evolved in the West."

Mr. Beg said that the extent of economic cooperation existing between the two countries was clearly depicted by the fact that the maximum number of Indian industrial joint ventures in South-East Asia had been set up in Malaysia.

Record for Rourkela

New Delhi, Sept. 25 (Samachar): The Rourkela Steel Plant has produced 4,60,736 tonnes of saleable steel in the first five months of the current financial year. This is the highest production ever achieved during this period in any year since its inception. The previous highest production was in 1976-77 when 4,59,514 tonnes were produced. The actual increase is a little over 10,000 tonnes. The production of saleable steel during the month of August was 91,827.

Priority for nuclear disarmament

By Our Special Correspondent

Taking part in the debate on World Security at the Parliamentary Conference initiated by Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Donald Jamieson, M.V. Krishnappa, M.P. Whip of the Congress Party in the Lok Sabha, said that India felt that the highest priority in international efforts should be accorded to nuclear disarmament.

In order to achieve world peace and stability, he stated, all proliferation, both vertical and horizontal, of nuclear weapons must be stopped.

GUN-BOAT DIPLOMACY

Referring to the gun-boat diplomacy, Mr. Krishnappa said the Third World countries were agitated over the threat posed to their national security from the high seas. The presence in the proximity of a country of a naval fleet representing the might of a big power had a high intimidation potential. Very often, freedom of the high seas meant that the naval powers had the liberty to threaten Third World countries from the high seas whose freedom they ostensibly sought to protect.

Mr. Krishnappa informed the Conference that of late there had been some intensification of naval activity in the Indian Ocean. Ships of the Soviet Union, the U.S.A., the U.K. and France were in the area and these big powers were gradually strengthening their presence.

India believed that the onus for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, he went on, lay squarely on the shoulders of the Super Powers as it was they which had to curb their military and naval presence conceived in the context of a great power rivalry. Like other littoral and hinterland states, India continued to be concerned at the lack of progress in implementing the U.N. declaration on Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

It seemed unlikely, concluded Mr. Krishnappa, that there would be any significant progress in social reform and economic advance in developing countries as long as world military expenditure continued to grow at the present rate. The frightful dilemma facing mankind was the incredible accretion of enormous military power by a few countries and their seeming inability to de-escalate the arms race.

A BETTER WORLD

S. Kumar from Himachal Pradesh said that the real purpose of the Commonwealth was to build a better world through co-operation and understanding, and that it had the potential to resolve many an international problem, including world security.

Dr. L. Chandramani Singh from Manipur stated that little progress in social reform and economic development was possible so long as world military expansion continued. India was one of the foremost countries to propose a variety of disarmament measures, and he wanted the process of detente to be strengthened so as to encompass all regions of the world. The Commonwealth should give immediate attention to the dangerous situation in Southern Africa which constituted a threat to world peace and security.

M.S. Navalkar from Madhya Pradesh spoke of universal love and peace as the only road to world security. Economic exploitation, he said, was the cause of war, and developed nations should offer unconditional economic assistance to under-developed countries.

Nearer to sex determination

New Delhi, Sept. 25 (Samachar): A group of Indian scientists have developed a new method which they think may enable parents to choose the sex of their off spring. The method involves the use of a centrifuge to separate sperm that carries the chromosome (responsible for giving a female child) from those that carry a (chromosome responsible for male child).

In that way the scientists suggest it would be possible to obtain from the fathers' semen the sperm destined to give rise to either a boy or girl. The appropriate sperm could then be given to the mother by artificial insemination.

The method has been developed by F.R. Shastry, Dr. U.C. Hegde and Dr. S.S. Rao of the institute for research in reproduction in Bombay, and their work is Reported in the British Science Journal "Nature".

The procedure they used to separate the X-sperms from the Y-sperms is known as density gradient centrifugation which separates the components of a mixture according to their different densities.

They were able to demonstrate this technique using semen obtained from volunteers. Which was diluted and placed in a tube on top of a special solution. After centrifuging the solution for 20 minutes they noticed that all the Y-sperms sank to the bottom while X-sperms remained higher up the tube.

They however, noticed that the viability and mobility of the sperms were slightly reduced after centrifugation. Despite this, the scientists believe that the separated sperms, which can produce an offspring of desired sex, could be used successfully in conjunction with artificial insemination carried out close to the time of ovulation.

Uranium from sea water

New Delhi, Oct. 1 (Samachar): Work on extracting uranium from sea water is underway at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC).

Each gram of sea water contains about one-billionth of a gram of uranium. At BARC, scientists are trying to find a sponge-like chemical compound (or resin) that can absorb miniscule uranium in the same way as magnet attracts specks of iron from a pile of earth.

After experimenting with 19 different resins they have hit upon "hydrous titanium oxide" (HTO) which they believe is the best "sponge". They found that a column made up of HTO can absorb up to 93 per cent of uranium present in the sea water flowing through the column.

The studies were conducted by Mr. V.N. Sastry, and others of the health physics division. They have reported their work in the "Indian journal of marine science."

Malaria eradication

New Delhi, Sept. 26 (Samachar): Exhorbitant cost of anti-malarial chemicals following sharp hike in petroleum products has made revitalisation of malaria eradication programme a costly business.

Even cost of DDT to which mosquitos are increasingly becoming resistant has shot up four times since petroleum crisis. Benezene Hexa Chloride (BHC) which is a substitute of DDT is currently acquired at the high cost of Rs. 4,500 per tonne while at the time of petroleum hike BHC was sold at Rs. 1700 per tonne. Even in some areas, though not large, mosquitos have become resistent to even BHC. The only remedy, explained anti-malaria experts, was to replace BHC by MALATHION considered to be most effective chemical against malaria vectors. But the cost of this powerful chemical was prohibitive having gone up from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 16,000 per tonne.

MOVING ?

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Cyclotron

New Delhi, Sept. 25 (Samachar): The Rs. 10 crores variable energy cyclotron (VEC) recently commissioned in Calcutta had to be shut down and overhauled following major technical problems, according to VEC Project sources.

Last June the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) announced the commissioning of VEC but the sources now say, that the machine is not (not) yet really operational because no "external" beam was obtained.

It will be at least a year or two before any research could be done with the machine which had to be shut down because of air and water leaks and other electrical problems, they said. The problems that continue to affect the machine's operation are causing embarrassment to BARC which has invited many international scientists to VEC for a world conference on nuclear accelerators beginning tomorrow in Calcutta.

Rice varieties developed

New Delhi, Oct. 1 (Samachar): With rice becoming an increasingly important crop in the non-traditional areas, agricultural scientists have developed some varieties which can be fitted in multiple cropping pattern with wheat.

Some of these varieties combine high yields with short maturity duration. Pusa-33 and New Sabarmati developed at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) here, have relatively fine and scented grain, and they represent the first attempt to breed dwarf basmati kind of varieties which are high yielding.

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By Bharat P. Mathur

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Rogers presents Credentials

Welcoming the new High Commissioner of Canada to India, R.L. Rogers, Vice-President B.D. Jatti said in New Delhi September 24 that India could benefit from the Canadian experience in her efforts to carry fruits of developments to every section of the society.

Mr. Jatti said that India and Canada stood for the democratic way of life and both the countries recognised that the ultimate goal was the dignity and welfare of the individual.

Earlier, presenting his credentials, the Canadian High Commissioner said that the Canadian people appreciated India's role in the global quest for equitable economic progress. He said his country wanted to be associated with India's development.

More power for Parliamentarians

By Bharat P. Mathur

Ottawa, Sept. 26:

K.S. Hegde, leader of the Indian delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, indicated to me in an interview that most of the participants in the discussions were of the view that parliaments should have greater control over the working of governments and more powers to scrutinise their functioning.

Giving his assessment on the conclusion of the Conference, Mr. Hegde said that the impression he gathered from the debates, the standard of which was of a very high order, was that parliaments in the Commonwealth countries were at present not as effective as they should be, and, in fact, it was the executive which exercised control over the legislature. The delegates wanted this position changed.

Some of the parliaments of the Commonwealth, Mr. Hegde added, had a single-party system, but most of them had a multi-party system, which was considered to be the best for democratic governing. Opinion was, however, divided on the question of greater separation of powers, though the majority of the speakers favoured it.

All the countries represented, Mr. Hegde pointed out, were keen on maintaining Commonwealth relationship, as it offered them additional advantage and no disadvantage whatsoever. There were debates in depth on practically all the subjects of international importance including human rights. Quite a few speeches delivered, particularly those by Prime Minister Trudeau and Secretary of State for External Affairs Jamieson attained a high level. He was surprised that even delegates from smaller countries made useful contributions.

Vajpayee addresses U.S. Indians

Addressing a dinner meeting in New York of the Association of Indians in America, the Minister for External Affairs, A.B. Vajpayee, said it should be "our collective concern" to see that democratic values common to both India and the United States were preserved.

Speaking of the Indo-American relations, the Minister said "it is a bond that has a deeper meaning for both our peoples than formal treaties of friendship or commercial agreements".

Mr. Vajpayee said roots of democracy were firmly planted in Indian villages many centuries ago. "To solve our problems we need time, resources and above all, understanding from the rest of the world, particularly from those like United States of America professing and practising democracy", he said.

Marriage age to rise

Health Minister Raj Narain said in New Delhi September 15 that Government intended to raise the marriageable age for boys to 21 years and that of girls to 18 with a view to giving impetus to the family welfare programme.

Mr. Narain stressed the need for continuous and sustained motivational and educational campaign for family welfare. It should be absolutely voluntary and without any compulsion or coercion, he said.

During his visit abroad recently, the Health Minister said there was great appreciation of India's new approach to family welfare programme and rural health scheme.

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"Indrail pass"

Starting June 1, a new concessional rail ticket is available for foreign tourists and non-resident Indians visiting India. Available only in foreign currency, "Indrail Pass" tickets entitle the visitor to travel by any train, including the Rajdhani Express, without paying any extra charges for sleeping accomodation, reservation or travel by super-fast trains. These tickets are valid for 7, 15, 21, 30, 60 and 90 days respectively at US $70, 100, 125, 150, 220 and 260, respectively, for the air-conditioned class, $35, 50, 62, 75, 110 and 130 respectively, for the first class and AC chair car, and $12, 17, 21, 25, 37 and 45 respectively for second class. Children between 3 and 12 are charged half fare.

Id celebrations

Id-ul-Fitr was celebrated in most parts of the country September 16. The festival was celebrated in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Pondicherry on September 15.

Muslims from various parts of the country attended the main congregation held in Jama Masjid in Delhi.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai, Home Minister Charan Singh, Health Minister Raj Narain and Petroleum Minister H.N. Bahuguna sent messages of greetings to The Shahi Imam of Delhi and Muslims as a whole on the occasion of Id-ul-Fitr. Janata Party President Chandra Shekhar and Congress President Brahmananda Reddi also sent similar messages.

Shankar's award for Canadian boy

A 13-year old Canadian boy of Indian origin, Narayana Subramaniam, has won the first prize for the written work in the 1976 Shankar's International Children's Competition. He bags the Vice-President of India's gold medal for his historical plan "Marriage of Mary Tudor". This is the third win for a Canadian child after 1954 and 1962.

Reddy returns

President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy returned to New Delhi September 25 from New York after a successful operation in his left lung. He was given a warm and affectionate welcome by a large number of dignitaries and family members present at the airport.

The President resumed his duties September 25.

In a message to the nation, broadcast on All India Radio September 26, President Reddy thanked the people for the concern shown for his recent ailment and for their best wishes for his speedy recovery.

Unesco prize for Udaipur seva mandir

New Delhi, Sept. 25 (Samachar): UNESCO has awarded the Nadehda K. Krupskaya Prize of honourable mention for 1977 to Seva Mandir, Udaipur (Rajasthan) in recognition of its efforts for the Promotion of Literacy Programme in the backward and tribal areas of Udaipur districts.

The Nadezhda K. Krupskaya Prize was established by the UNESCO in 1969 through the Soviet Union. This prize is awarded to institutions and individuals displaying outstanding merit and achieving special success in contributing to the promotion of adult literacy.

The Seva Mandir, Udaipur, was established in 1952 by Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, a renowned social worker and a veteran adult educator whose services and contributions to adult literacy in India have been well recognised in the national as well as international circles. The major objectives of the Seva Mandir are to promote educational, social, economic, and cultural development of the rural and urban communities in and around Udaipur and to provide opportunities for better understanding of human values.

Pipeline contract awarded

New Delhi, Oct. 3 (Samachar): The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGS) has finally assigned the contracts for laying a 205 kilometre pipeline linking the Bombay High offshore oil fields with a shore terminal in Urban in New Bombay to an American firm, M/S. Brown and Roort.

M/S. Brown and Roort secured the prestigious contract against stiff competition from other U.S. as well as French firms. The target date for the completion of the pipeline is May 1978, because ONGC will like to start operations before the onset of the next monsoon. There will be separate pipes for transporting oil from Bombay high and gas from Bassein. Consultance services for the work will be provided by pipeline technologists of U.K.

Medal awarded

New Delhi, Sept. 22 (Samachar): An Indian Painter, E. Kumaril Swamy, received a Medal, A Diploma and a Cash Award of Rs. 3,000 for his painting, "Humour, satire and life", displayed at the first International Exhibition of Humour and Satire in painting, held in Bulgaria at Gabcovo.

The artist's painting has been acquired by the House of Humour and Satire for their permanent exhibition.

The exhibition was organised by the Union of Bulgarian Artists.

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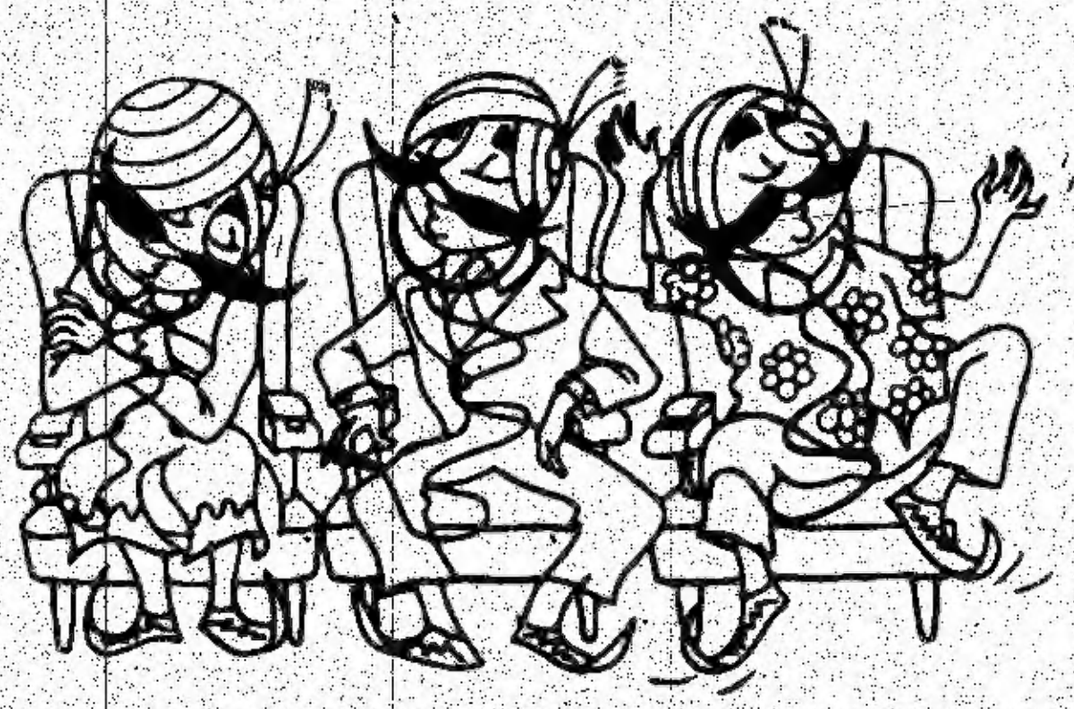

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INDIA TIMES

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SHAMEFUL

The image of India and Indo-Canadians in this country depends on many factors. Though not one of the most important, by no means, not one of the least important factors is the way Indian diplomatic missions operate in Canada. Here again eventhough the people who belong to these missions are more important than the building from which they operate, the latter is not totally irrelevent. Anyone who has had a look at the Indian High Commission building on McLaren Street in Ottawa will agree that it is a shame to call that old dilapidated and depressive-looking structure the great High Commission of a great country. Several High Commissioners of India in Canada have tried their best to build a new chancery in Ottawa.

Thanks to the efforts of high Commissioners such as Ashok Bhadkamkar and Uma Shankar Bajpai, a piece of land was acquired with the purpose of erecting a chancery. Unfortunately, a high enough priority was not attached to the building of one and therefore, that piece of land is lying vacant while all normal diplomatic business is still being conducted from this indescribably inappropriate shell of a building. How many foreigners, one wonders, will believe that India has made any progress at all in the last 30 years after seeing that chancery. Perhaps if India wants to maintain the "begging bowl" image, this is precisely the building to have and cherish. Is this what the Desai government would like?

It is reported that the Government of India has record amounts of foreign exchange it does not know what to do with. How about using part of that for building a decent looking chancery in Ottawa? If the Indian Government needs a push in the matter, the Indo-Canadians can start a fund-raising effort to blot out this absolute shame.

Link between tourism and civil aviation

By Bharat P. Mathur

Montreal: R.P. Naik, Secretary of the Indian Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, stated here on September 28 that tourism could serve as a major integrating force in the international field by cutting across barriers of race and ideology.

Addressing the 22nd session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation as the chief Indian delegate, Mr. Naik expressed the hope that ICAO would play a more active role in the field of tourism in collaboration with the World Tourism Organisation and IATA.

The Civil Aviation Secretary emphasised the urgency for the introduction of cheaper, promotional and special fares, particularly to developing countries of the world. At the same time, it was necessary to ensure observance of published and approved fares and tariffs so that the widespread practice of illegal discounts was curbed in the interests of stability and economic health of airlines.

Mr. Naik informed ICAO that the Government of India was linking its aviation development with the planned program of strengthening its tourism infrastructure not only for visitors from abroad but also for domestic tourists.

MORE AIR-LINKS

Referring to India's air-transport program, the Secretary said that the country's airlines provided a large network of services. Its international airline operated on a scheduled basis to every continent of the world and served 40 cities in foreign countries. Its domestic airline covered a vast network with a weekly schedule of over 1000 services.

With the advent of larger and faster aircraft, Mr. Naik stressed, there was need to ensure that adverse environmental impact was avoided. He had no doubt that IGAO would play a meaningful role in the interest of protection of equality of human environment. He conveyed the Indian Government's high appreciation of the significant role played by ICAO in the technical, economic and legal fields during the past 30 years.

The other members of the Indian delegation were B.S. Gidwani, Director-General of Civil Aviation, R.V. Ranadive, Director of Regulations, Civil Aviation Department, T.K. Rao, Manager of Air-India in Canada, and G.B. Singh (First Secretary in the Indian High Commission). Ad-

Letters

Foreign exchange rackets

One cannot miss the Punjabi announcement repeated thrice in an hour long community-radio program from Halton Ontario. The proud announcement is about "sending money" to India. One can just call the number and arrange to send money home at much higher rate than the prevailing official exchange rate. That is, one gets more rupees for a given amount of dollars.

It certainly is a good news for people who keep haunting Indian economy for their vested interests. This way the dollars stay more likely here in Canada and India is deprived of much needed foreign exchange reserves. The irony is that such "unofficial" transfer of money was stopped during the emergency period in India.

The accumulated dollars here may further be used by a person coming to Canada by simply paying Indian rupees to their sister agency in India and receiving Canadian dollars here. Of course, he has to pay more rupees for a given amount of dollars as compared to the official exchange rate. But who cares — as long as one gets dollars!

Such shameful business should not be allowed to continue. Is the moral of Indian people here rusted so much that they can see the harms done to Indian economy passively? And who knows — what harm such a business is doing to a taxpayer in Canada and to a poor farmer in India.

Concerned Indian Students
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Six months of Janata rule

By Chander Mehra

This month, the Janata government will complete six months in office at the centre, and about three months in the eight states and one union territory to which it was returned to power following the state assembly elections in June.

While it is widely conceded that six months is too short a period for a new government to show results, it is constantly being stressed that the period has been long enough for the party to at least set its own house in order. Besides, the programmes about which the Janata leaders had spoken so eloquently during election time have not even been formed, much less implemented.

Indeed, some observers are even inclined to agree with Mrs. Gandhi's recent statement that the "Desai government lacks direction," and that they are "so preoccupied with finding the guilty that they have no time to do what has to be done."

What exactly have been the achievements of the Janata government to date? The answer, quite candidly, is very simple: none.

CENSORSHIP

True, press censorship has been lifted, and that itself is claimed by Janata party leaders to be a big achievement, which it undoubtedly is. But it did not require much doing except rescinding the orders of the previous government. But the result of this order, so far, has been more beneficial to the new leadership than to the masses since the hitherto cowed Indian journalists, by and large, feel so grateful to the new liberators that they are not only prepared to overlook their acts of omission and commission but are also taking what many call "undue interest in the crimes, many real and some imaginery, committed by the bullies of the previous government."

Ironically, many of those who are now criticising Indira Gandhi and her "caucus" were falling head over heels to curry her favour when she was prime minister. A large number of journalists, writers, poets, economists, social workers, educators and politicians who, in their poetic flights of fancy, were comparing Indira Gandhi to goddesses **Shakti** (power), **Kali** and **Durga** (destroyers of evil) have suddenly woken up to the realisation that she was no more than a she-demon destroying the very fabric of Indian society. This may well be so, and no doubt the numerous enquiry commissions which have been appointed and future historians will throw more light on this than the emotional outbursts and "instant books" which have flooded the market.

The probability is that the enquiry commissions as well as historians will hold her responsible, if not guilty in a legal sense, for holding a nation of 610 million to ransom just because she wanted to hold on to power, by fair means or foul.

UNREPENTENT

Judging from her own recent statements, Indira Gandhi herself is quite unrepentent. Rumours, mostly unconfirmed, are currently afloat that she may soon be arrested; it has been reported, by some usually unreliable newsmen that her former private secretary R.K. Dhawan, now facing charges of large scale defalcation of Congress party funds, has broken down and has made a statement implicating Mrs. Gandhi and Sanjay in various misdeeds.

But that is neither here nor there. Independent observers feel that the possibility of Mrs. Gandhi's arrest in the near future can be virtually ruled out since many of the Janata leaders fear that it might cause a nationwide mass stir against any such move. Indeed, the more sobre Janata elements feel that the Janata party must first of all try to reestablish its own credibility and credentials.

It is generally believed that the party will not be able to come to grips with the country's problems as long as it does not resolve its internal disputes and disagreements. Indeed, prime minister Morarji Desai has himself admitted as much. It would not be possible, he recently said, to make much headway in any direction unless consolidation of the party was achieved. Addressing a meeting of the Janata parliamentary party on September 12, Mr. Desai asked the erstwhile constituents of the ruling party to stop pulling in different directions since the party's breakup would be the "greatest disaster" for the country. The five constituents of the Janata party "have not become as cohesive as they should have been," he declared.

Meanwhile, Mr. Desai's own image, according to several anti-prohibitionists, is not showing any improvement owing to what they call his "obsession" with prohibition. The prime minister has repeatedly been declaring that India would go totally "dry" within four years and that the capital would be the first to enforce prohibition. Any such move, experts feel, is bound to meet with failure as it did in Bombay where prohibition was enforced during Mr. Desai's tenure as chief minister. Besides, it is expected to result, as it did in Bombay then and in the US much earlier, in large scale bootlegging and smuggling and consequent loss of revenue and further erosion of the nation's moral fibre.

EUPHORIA

"The impression we had been given by the media was that Mr. Desai had considerably mellowed and that he was no longer as rigid about certain things as he was before," a Delhi University lecturer told this writer, "but it seems that newsmen, in their euphoria, have lost their objectivity."

A disgruntled Janata party worker said: "The government should do something about rising prices and the growing disenchantment of the masses instead of "harping on outmoded 'balderdash' like prohibition."

An irate youth leader said: "One set of prison graduates (Congress party) has given way to another set of pseudo martyrs who are showing more ability as masters of intrigue than concern for the country."

Be that as it may, it is doubtless true that six months is too short a time for the formulaton of new plans for a country of the size of India. However, the process has been set in motion, though belatedly, and according to reliable sources a number of "crash programmes" are in the offing. Industries Minister George Fernandes has already announced a crash programme of employment for one million in Bihar. Likewise, Agriculture Minister Barnala, Commerce Minister Mohan Dharia, Energy Minister Ramachandran, Steel Minister Biju Patnaik and others are busy formulating programmes for their respective ministries. The concept of a rolling plan and the premature termination of the Fifth Plan, notwithstanding its controversial nature, also shows that the Desai government, despite its drawbacks, is taking things more seriously than it seems on the surface.

Mr. Desai may be a rigid and uncompromising person on principles he holds dear, rightly or wrongly, but he enjoys a reputation of being incorruptible. He may be aging, but according to sources close to him, he has not lost any of his energy and efficiency and penchant for hard work. Besides, his cabinet has a number of excellent men who, jointly and severally, are quite capable of steering the nation clear of the currently troubled waters. But they can do so only if they function as a cohesive team and not as "so many separate prime ministers," as they seem to have been doing in the past.

NPA Feature Service.

Viola

By Bharat P. Math

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Violation of human rights

By Bharat P. Mathur

Ottawa, September 25, 1977: Many practices denying human rights -- even systematic and flagrant violations on a large scale -- still persisted in various parts of the world and were causing great concern to the international community, stated K.S. Hegde, Speaker of the Lok Sabha (Lower House of Indian Parliament) as the main speaker on the subject at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference here on September 21.

The Conference was inaugurated on September 19 by the Governor General, Jules Leger, and presided over by the Speaker of the House of Commons, James Jerome. The Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeu, made the welcome speech.

Generally speaking, Mr. Hegde said, inroads on human rights began imperceptibly. They were proclaimed as being done in the public interest, but, with the passage of time, they assumed greater dimensions. Ultimately, they became naked aggression, throwing to the winds all pretensions of the rule of law. Unless parliaments resisted breaches of human rights at the very outset, they would gradually become irresistable at a later state. Parliaments needed to be eternally vigilant about the rights of citizens.

ALL RIGHTS MUST CO-EXIST

Human rights, Mr. Hegde went on, were indivisible, and civil and political rights as well as social, economic and cultural rights must co-exist to make for true human happiness and full development of each individual's energies and talents. Far from being mutually contradictory, the two groups of rights supplemented, sustained and nourished each other.

It was a cardinal tenet of India's democratic creed and philosophy of her constitution, whose preamble committed them to the ideal of a society based on justice, freedom and equality not only in the political but in the economic and social spheres as well, said Mr. Hegde.

While the U.N. declaration on human rights of three decades ago reflected the twentieth century concern for social justice and material welfare of the common people, Mr. Hegde added, it was clear that in the present state of international society effective implementation of human rights could not be achieved by international measures alone. The role of parliaments, through which people sought fulfilment of their aspirations for better and fuller life, was crucial. It was primarily for them to ensure that the basic rights and fundamental freedoms of the people were effectively safeguarded. In developing countries, as indeed in others, parliaments must see to it that the executive, while respecting civil and political rights of the individual, also carried out its social and economic obligations to society as a whole, particularly to its weaker sections.

Mrs. Mrinal Keshav Gore, M.P., informed the Conference that during the internal emergency which was proclaimed in India in 1975 there was large-scale curtailment of freedoms, along with deprivation of the right to move courts for redressal of grievances and curbs on the Press to criticise Government. The people, however, got an opportunity in the last elections when the poor and uneducated masses proved that the urge for freedom could not be stifled for ever.

Kota Punnaiah, M.P., said that the policy of apartheid practised in South Africa and Rhodesia and the inhuman executions without trial carried out in Uganda and Ethiopia were acts that could not be tolerated by the world at the present juncture of civilisation.

EVIL OF COLONIALISM

Satyapriya Mohanty from Orissa said that democracy in India was not only an ideology but a way of life, which Mahatma Gandhi not only propagated but also adhered to in his life-long experiment with truth. Apart from playing an important role in the U.N. in matters concerning human rights, India had consistently advocated and supported measures for the speedy eradication of the evil of colonialism.

Lakshman Singh from Rajasthan emphasised the fact that parliamentary democracy was the pivot of life in India that furthered the advancement of economic and social rights, without which political rights would be nominal. He claimed that the parliamentary system in India did not degenerate despite the temporary curtailment of human rights during the emergency.

C.A. Kutty from Kerala explained the entrenchment of human rights in the Indian constitution and said that Parliament must uphold them and not allow them to be marginalised through legislation.

Mrs. S. Goswami from Assam spoke of the role played by the Indian Government in achieving human rights notwithstanding the recent state of emergency which curtailed them.

Mini-car marketed

New Delhi, Sept. 29 (Samachar): A mini four-seater car manufactured wholly indigenously by a Bangalore firm, is being marketed throughout the country.

According to the Managing Director of the firm B.K. Sipani the car will cost Rs. 15,000. The operating cost of the three-wheeler mini car is estimated at less than ten paise per passenger-kilometre. It can attain a maximum speed of 75 km per hour with a full load of 350 kg and the overall fuel consumption is four litre of petrol mixture per 100 kilometres.

Mr. Sipani who demonstrated the performance of his car told reporters that the first phase of commercial production had already commenced at the rate of 250 vehicles per month on single shift working. It was expected to raise production three fold on multiple-shift working.

The car is being used as a taxi in Karnataka state and some other areas of the South.

Kalazar

New Delhi, Oct. 1 (Samachar): A central team of experts will shortly leave for Bihar to assist the state government in conducting an exhaustive statewide survey of the incidence of Kalazar, Leprosy, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Guinea.

Mr. Jagdambi Prasad Yadav, Union Minister of State for Health, said Kalazar had severely hit large areas in Bihar.

The tale of two ambassadors

By George Mathew

New Delhi: It happened during the dark 19 months of emergency rule of the country under Mrs. Indira Gandhi's regime. It was the story of an Ambassador, one of the two Indian-make cars, and the scene was the Maruti company which became notorious and synonymous with Sanjay Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi was facing threat to her life and the Intelligence Bureau (IB) suggested that a bullet-proof be obtained for her use. Maruti Ltd., undertook to make an Ambassador car bullet-proof.

The IB bought an Ambassador car and sent it to Maruti to accomplish the task. The workers not knowing what to do finally decided to revet in steel plates on the body of the car to make it bullet-proof. The car was beaten completely out of shape. According to a report published now in a local newspaper the "car looked like a grey monster. If it had been run on the road it would have been the laughing stock of the area."

The look of the car may not have mattered when the safety of the Prime Minister was paramount. But the car refused to move because the steel plates were so heavy and the engine could not pull the weight even in the first gear.

Ultimately a bullet-proof Mercedes was imported from Germany.

The second incident involved an Ambassador (or rather the High Commissioner) of a friendly country. Sanjay Gandhi's cronies went round the city to put up posters exhibiting the gains of emergency and the achievements in family planning. When they started sticking the posters on the gates of an African High Commission in New Delhi, they were driven out. A week later the High Commissioner was returning home with a friend from a party when his car was attacked by the goon squad. The car was smashed and the High Commissioner himself got a few blows. The drivel had identified some of the young men to be the same who had been driven out of the High Commission.

The High Commissioner drove straight to No. 1 Safdarjung Road, the residence of the Prime Minister, and complained to Mrs. Gandhi.

These and many similar incidents which once formed part of the underground pamphlets and "emergency rumours" are today appearing in print with authenticity providing insight into the horror the country faced during the emergency.

At least two scores of books on the Emergency, mostly authored by Journalists, have so far been published. With their freedom regained authors were seemingly vying with each other to catch the book market with their juicy narration with a vengence breaking their imposed silence during the 19 months of emergency rule. As a result some books suffered in quality, questionable sources of information, factual errors in dates and places.

Some of the authors are those who sang in praise of Mrs. Gandhi in her times of glory attempting to stage a come back to correct an image and identifying their error of judgement of a past regime.

The theme of their books are singular - their own experience or that of the nation attributing the causes and result of the Emergency to the Indira-Sanjay syndrome. But a young journalist, Janardan Thakur, seems to have made a departure in his book "All the Prime Ministers Men" taking the cue to the title from the book titled "All the President's Men" of the Watergate.

It is a pen portrate of the sycophants around the Indira-Sanjay combination - Bansi Lal, V.C. Shukla, Yashpal Kapoor, Md. Yunus, U.S. Dixit, D.K. Barooah, R.K. Dhavan, Ambika Soni, Rukshana Sultana and Dhirendra Brahmachari.

Thakur is a Special Correspondent in the Delhi Bureau of the Anand Bazar Patrika and the Hindustan Standard. He has been writing on the Indian political scene since 1961.

In his masterpiece of investigative reporting, Thakur exposes the psychologies and the whole range of human inadequacies and frailties in the Indira-Sanjay combination and the cronies around them which made matters worse for themselves and the nation at large.

Indira Gandhi: "Jekyll and Hyde had only two faces. Indira Gandhi had many. All her men were her different masks which she wore as and when it suited her."

Sanjay Gandhi: "Indira Gandhi had made up her mind to quit till the Supreme Court gave its verdict on her petition. She had even written out a letter of resignation, but Sanjay had other plans. He rushed to her room, snatched the letter from her hand, and said: 'Mummy, you will never get power back this way'. Tearing the letter, he had said firmly, "now let me take care of the situation.'"

Bansi Lal: "He was the one to goad the mother and the son to pack all the trouble-makers in jail and seize absolute power."

V.C. Shukla: "Indira Gandhi's Minister for Propaganda... he was servile to Sanjay, taking orders from him... carrying the Ministry's files to him for clearance, going out of his way to propagate the words of the young master."

Y.K. Barooah: "A sly and scheming politician who escalated to power through sycophancy and manipulation. He always tried to create an image that was different from his real self."

Dhirendra Brahmachari: "The surest passport to No. 1 Safdarjung Road."

Rukshana Sultana: "The Nasbandi (Sterilisation) fiend, her name is directly linked with all the inhuman stories of forced sterilisation and bulldozing."

The books provides delightful reading and intelligent narration of the events of the "black days" that brought the Indira-Sanjay regime to extinction. It reveals interesting stories, quoted from authentic sources, about the follies and fables of men and women who were around Indira Gandhi in her last days at the helm of Indian political scene. It also deals with the "Year of Glory" of Mrs. Gandhi with P.N. Haskar as her Principal Secretary.

Indo-Canadian friendship stressed

By Bharat P. Mathur

Ottawa, September 25: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, K.S. Hegde, returned on September 21 evening to the extremely cordial relationship that at present existed between India and Canada.

Mr. Hegde, who led a 24-member Indian delegation to the 23rd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, was addressing a large gathering of Indians at their community centre. The legislators were the guests of honour at a reception jointly sponsored by all the Indian organisations in the national capital, namely South Indian Cultural Association, Sikh Society, Malyalee Association, Deshantri, University Students' Association, India-Canada Association, Charitable Trust and National Association of Canadians of Origion in India.

The two countries, the Speaker said, had worked closely together in many international forums. In a sense, he added, Indians living in Canada were the ambassadors of India, and it was up to them to contribute their share in building up still better Indo-Canadian friendship.

'DO AS THE ROMANS DO'

So long as they stayed in Canada, it was incumbent on them, Mr. Hegde advised, to live like Canadians; their attachment to the country of their origin should have a secondary place. They were bound inevitably to encounter some frictions and difficulties, but nothing should be done to magnify them. On the other hand, they should be smoothened out by their projecting themselves as true Canadians.

Before the commencement of the Conference, the delegation was split up in Montreal into two groups and taken to different parts of Canada on a sightseeing tour. They were all, Mr. Hegde said, greatly impressed by the picturesqueness and prosperity of the country and the lavish hospitality extended to them wherever they went. The only thing they missed during their travels across the land was India, which they so nostalgically looked forward to. And they all felt so overwhelmed by the warmth and affection with which they had been greeted by the Indian community in Ottawa-Hull. They were happy to find Indians doing so well in different spheres of activity in the country of their adoption.

MULTI-CULTURAL SOCIETY

Earlier, Dr. V. Subramaniam, Professor of Political Science in Carleton University, welcoming the delegation, said that, apart from India's well-justified claim of being the world's largest democracy, "we have the most ancient and tentacular democratic traditions in our historic republics or Janapadas in our Gram-Sathas and in the enduring republican constitution of the Buddhist Sangha", to which the late Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had made a reference while presenting the final draft of the Indian constitution.

Ivan D'Costa, President of the India-Canada Association, and his band of helpers, deserve to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements made for the reception that became such an enjoyable and inspiring...

Immigration Minister explains

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE BUD CULLEN MINISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION TO A MEETING OF ETHNIC LEADERS WINNIPEG, MANITOBA)

As ethnic leadrs, I know you are all keenly interested in Canada's immigration policy, so I welcome the opportunity to talk to you tonight about our new Immigration Act, which is expected to go into effect early in 1978.

The importance of this new Act on Canada's future cannot be overstated. When we consider the fact that, with the exception of our native people, we are all -- in the final analysis -- immigrants or children of immigrants, its impact on our future looms large.

Over the past several generations, we have grown, prospered and matured as a nation because people have had the courage to leave their homelands to spin out their dreams and ambitions in this country. They brought with them their gifts of talent and hard work, and we have given them in return the opportunity to be free and to prosper. And prosper they have.

Part of the reason for the success of immigrants in this country lies in the kind of society we are. Some five years ago, we officially recognized what had been an unwritten policy for many years in this country. I am referring to the policy of multiculturalism, which recognizes that a country like Canada, built up and fortified by generations of immigrants from all over the world, does not have one homogeneous culture.

By the same token, we do not consider one ethnic group or race more important or more desirable than any other. All ethnic communities in Canada are seen as essential elements in our national personality and all have a right to the same respect and freedom of cultural expression.

This cultural diversity attracts immigrants from every corner of the globe, and our new immigration legislation will do nothing to change that. If anything, the new Act strengthens the multicultural character of our immigration program. I say this because one of the principles upon which the Act is based is non-discrimination. No one will be kept out of Canada because of a certain skin colour or particular nationality.

It is true that, under the Act, the Minister will be making annual announcements regarding the number of people Canada can comfortably admit. This annual figure will be arrived at in consultation with the provinces, and will take into account such considerations as labour market needs, population requirements and the availability of social services. But more importantly, it will be a global limit, not a country-by-country quota.

Anyone from anywhere in the world who seeks to come to Canada will have an equal chance to do so, providing, of course, that they can meet basic admission standards designed to protect public health, safety, order and national security.

This marks a vast improvement over the obsolete and unjust provisions of the 1952 Act. Just to give you an idea of how archaic the previous legislation was, one section gave the government the power to prohibit the admission of persons by reason of nationality, citizenship, ethnic group, occupation, class or geographic area of origin. Most of these are provisions which have long since been discarded in practice, but which were still on the books and, in theory at least, enforceable.

The same section of the 1952 Act went on to say that people could be refused entry because they had -- and I quote -- "peculiar customs, habits, modes of life or methods of holding property". These provisions are not simply old-fashioned or curious -- they are frightening. Alone, they could keep out almost any ethnic group you care to mention.

It was not enough to simply let such provisions die from lack of application, which is what happened to most of them. We had to go that one important step further and replace them with provisions which reflect what our true objectives are.

The principle of non-discrimination is only one of four to which we have committed ourselves in the new legislation. The others are family reunification, compassion for refugees; and the promotion of Canada's economic, social, cultural and demographic goals.

By making these principles the foundation of our immigration policy and by writing them into our immigration law, we are setting a precedent both in Canada and among the other countries of the world. We are saying that we want Canada to continue to be a desirable place to live by making our immigration policy support the long-term objectives we are developing for this country. And, anyone who is thinking of immigrating to Canada will know from the outset what we are looking for and what principles we are committed to.

Right now, I'd like to talk a bit more about two of those principles which are no doubt of special interest to you -- family reunification and compassion for refugees.

I know that during the public debate on immigration policy which preceded the drafting of the new Act, there was some concern that the regulations affecting family reunification would be tightened. We have not tightened up in this area. In fact, we have expanded the opportunities for family reunification by replacing the present sponsored category with a new "family class" which will allow Canadian citizens to sponsor parents of any age, not just those who are over 60 or unable to enter the labour force, as at the present time.

Furthermore, we have not eliminated the nominated category as some feared we might. Under the new legislation, non-dependent relatives who are currently eligible for nomination will receive the same preference they now enjoy.

Family reunification is just one side of the humanitarian element of our new immigration policy. The other is our commitment to help refugees. Canada has an admirable record of assistance to refugees, and we will continue this policy as defined by the United Nations Convention. But under the new Act, we go a step further.

For the first time in Canadian law, we have established a refugee class. And, we have made special provisions for admitting displaced or persecuted people who may not quite meet the precise UN definition, but who, in certain instances, will be allowed into our country on compassionate grounds. Canada has an enviable record in accepting refugees and our traditional policy will not only continue but is enhanced in the new Act.

This compassion and concern for individuals illustrates one of the major differences between our new and old legislation. We have eliminated the harsh provisions of the 1952 Act and replaced them by fair ones that protect the rights of visitors and immigrants.

We have also introduced alternatives to deportation -- a measure which essentially bars a person from Canada for life, no matter how major or minor the offence. One alternative will be an "exclusion order" which, as opposed to a deportation order, will only bar admission temporarily.

Janata's honeymoon over

New Delhi: Six months after coming to power, Prime Minister Morarji Desai's government is caught in a web of unhappy dilemmas.

Food prices are inching up, student and labor organizations are renewing strikes and agitations and bureaucratic corruption is creeping back into daily life.

Reports from across the country indicate some growing uneasiness among India's 625 million people about the new government's performance and its ability to develop fresh approaches to the country's problems.

To complicate matters, former prime minister Indira Gandhi has started an offensive against India's new leaders.

"Within six months of the new independence that the people brought about by voting the Janata to power, the country is slipping back into the same stupor of despondency and inactivity," Indian Express columnist Kuldip Nayar wrote recently.

"A feeling of disenchantment is creeping in and there is the same old sense of resignation developing all around."

Nayar said much of the Janata party's current problems stem from the unusually high expectations it generated with its stunning upset victory in the March parliamentary election.

Immediately after its election victory, the new government

moved to restore individual, political and press freedoms suspended during Mrs. Gandhi's 21-month state of national emergency.

However, with the renewed freedom has come renewed disorder.

Two security guards were killed in early September in labor violence at a factory outside New Delhi. Police in the Indian capital recently used tear gas to prevent students from attacking buses in a dispute over transportation to local universities.

Prices, too, continue to rise, although international economists say the rate of inflation is decreasing.

Indian and foreign businessmen say the system of bribes that gets bureaucrats rolling, is open and rampant again, with prices steeper than ever.

The long-range picture for population control, unemployment, illiteracy and social injustice remains clouded, economists say, and the new government has yet to make clear its approaches to those problems.

But the short-term picture is brightened by prospects for another fine harvest of food grains. Economists say this year's rice crop, to be harvested in November, may even be larger than the record 120 million metric tons achieved two years ago.

Industrial production, which rose some 10 per cent last year when strikes were banned, is expected to continue to rise.

Foreign exchange reserves stand at a record $4.6 billion and economists say that for fiscal 1977-78 India may have a nearly balanced trade picture because it will not have to import any food grains to meet demand.

The most difficult and potentially the most dangerous problem is dealing with Indira Gandhi, who has made clear she does not intend to remain on the political sidelines.

Mrs. Gandhi's public action still merits front-page attention in the Indian press and she remains the dominant force in what remains of the once invulnerable Congress party.

[AP]

Kerala to have int'l airport

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Kerala is likely to be put on the international air map before long. The Government of India is understood to be considering a proposal to expand either Trivandrum or Cochin in order to operate a direct flight between Kerala and the Gulf countries where a large number of migrants from the state have found employment.

About 5000 passengers travel in one direction alone every week between Kerala and Gulf countries. Malayalees in these countries alone account for more than Rs. 300 crores of annual remittances in foreign exchange to India. The bulging airport launches in Trivandrum and Cochin are ample evidence for the increasing air traffic.

Passengers complain of want of airport facilities. Above all it is hardly possible to get an air ticket between any of these airports and Bombay. Incoming Kerala bound passengers are stranded at Bombay for days on end for want of air line bookings and payment of under-the-counter money for onward and return journey has become a routine affair.

Recently the Kerala Chief Minister, A.K. Antony met the Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, in Delhi and placed before him the urgent need for a direct flight from his state to the Gulf countries. He also pleaded the posting of Malayalam speaking official in the Embassies in the Gulf countries in order to tackle their problems.

The Government has decided last month to issue about 3000 passports to Malayalees already working in the Gulf countries in the wake of a reported decision by these countries that those without valid passports are being expatriated. A Regional Passport Office at Cochin was opened only last year.

Once Kerala is put on the international air map with custom clearance and other facilities, thousands of Malayalees in other parts of the globe will also be the beneficiaries. They will be able to avail the transit facility in Bombay and fly direct to Kerala without having to wait for their chance to catch a domestic flight.

INDIANS TO FINANCE

The Government is not able to meet this demand for an international airport in Kerala, mainly because of financial constraints. Having understood the problem, Indian migrants employed in the Gulf countries have volunteered to raise $10 million required to finance the construction of an international airport at Cochin.

In a memorandum submitted to the Government of India, C.K. Mohammed an official in Saudi service, has given three alternative proposals.

1. The migrants could fully subscribe to debentures totalling $10 million if issued by the International Airport Authority of India with a minimum rate of interest.

2. The Kerala government may issue lottery tickets worth $5 each to be sold exclusively in the Gulf region and the required amount could be raised.

3. The migrants be permitted to pursuade the authorities in the Gulf countries to advance soft credit for the project.

A.C. George, M.P., a former Union Minister, who has conducted a survey of the problems of Malayalees in the Gulf countries, is also associated with the proposal.

The memorandum has also suggested that as an urgent short-term measure direct flights be introduced between Trivandrum and Gulf countries and the Cochin runway be expanded to enable landing facilities for widebodied aircraft. Political parties in Kerala are also supporting the proposal.

Early this year Indians in Canada had submitted a memorandum to the Government of India seeking introduction of a direct flight between Canada and India.

At present the more than 50,000 people who travel between India and Canada each year have to fly via New York, resulting in loss of time, double custom-checking and problems concerning visas.

Films

CHAKKAR PE CHAKKAR

Directed by Ashok Roy

The film has a righteous them to expose the fake godmen, clev conmen, and ruthless operato posing as socialites. There is th a lady journalist, in hot pant who interviews a matinee id only to get involved with him The movie star, playing saint-cum-smuggler in a fil becomes the target of a godma gang; the ferocious lookin dacoit, who is a fan of the mo star's, goes out of his way to b him bring the gang to book; young film producer wh ambition is to expose the che through the medium of a film done to death before it could completed. There is the st secretary aping South Ind mannerisms and a voluptu nautch girl who changes sides every opportune moment. And on and on.

The film has shades of at l two recent cases: A Sw running a pleasure-den beh the facade of an ashram; capture of an abandoned exposing some racketeers their custody in a safe p guarded by musclemen electrical gadgets.

All this does not, however, up to an incisive expose of gods-men. No one comes scrutiny under a microscope, analytical searchlight is focussed firmly. We thus g surface view. Pran's dacoit Asrani's secretary turn the into a light affair. The m commercial gaze of the makers turns it into a 'B' entertainer rather than a firs probe into the motives resources of fakemen.

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Bharatnatyam
and her muse
WEDNESDAY, OCTO
Chetana Dra
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Concert by s
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2
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The film has shades of at least two recent cases. A Swami running a pleasure-den behind the facade of an ashram; the capture of an abandoned film exposing some racketeers and their custody in a safe place guarded by musclemen and electrical gadgets.

All this does not, however, add up to an incisive expose of fake godmen. No one comes for scrutiny under a microscope; the analytical searchlight is not focussed firmly. We thus get a surface view. Pran's dacoit and Aseem's secretary turn the film into a light affair. The myopic commercial gaze of the film-makers turns it into a 'B' grade entertainer rather than a first rate probe into the motives and gestures of fakeman.

DREAM GIRL

Directed by Pramod Chakravorty

Dream Girl is the sobriquet coined for Hema Malini by publicists for her debut in **Sapnon ka Saudagar** - to romanticize her among filmgoers.

This film is produced between her mother and her secretary - financed, of course, through the earnings of the Dream Girl. In it she plays many roles, some with which she has endeared herself - a princess, a confidence trickster, an innocent, a sadhu, a social worker running an orphanage, a nautch girl, a gypsy dancer. The screenplay is written with Hema Malini in view and the camera is mostly trained on her. Dharmendra gets his share, but it is the first film of this pair in which the man plays second fiddle.

The storyline is a variation of **Brahmachari** where one man takes care of a dozen discarded or orphaned children. As a social worker fired with the zeal to bring up unwanted children, Hema Malini adopts many ways to get money for the orphanage. She plays hide-and-seek with the kids in two sequences, once in India and the other in Disneyland. She enjoys this, one can see it on her face, more than romancing with Dharmendra.

The opening dance sequence is a fabulous extravaganza; indeed the whole film is, with the heroine everywhere, the variety provided by her change of clothes for each shot, some 60 costumes in all, it is said. Value, presumably, for your money.

DARSHAK

in Democratic World.

SHAQUE

Scripted, edited and directed by Aruna and Vikas

An unconventional thriller, this is a realistic family drama centering on the misunderstanding between a comfortably well-off husband and his doubting, mod wife. It cocks a snoot at the conventional murder mysteries and loud family melodrama. It does not veer towards the grotesque, the fantastic and the merely silly, as Bombay films do these days. It is a straight narration of a simple story of a wife who suspects her husband as the murderer of his colleague. The suspicion lurks in her mind on the receipt of a letter, ten or twelve years after the deed is done, from one of her husband's former colleagues, alleging that her husband is not only the murderer but also the beneficiary of the loot. She starts making enquiries of her own. The film starts with a bedroom scene and logically ends in the bedroom when the husband finally convinces his wife of his innocence, that he got the money through legitimate means. The camera lingers on the couple exchanging kisses and cuddles.

In the latter half, the horror part and a twist or two are introduced as a concession to the box office and to make the "mystery" more involved - with a surprise murder, chases and fights. The postscript of the film is so different from the preceding portion that one cannot help feeling that it was added as an afterthought, as the main plot was thought to be commercially non-viable. For this the credit should go to the husband-and-wife team of Aruna and Vikas Desai, whose maiden feature film holds out promise.

The film has good performances by nearly the entire cast. Vinod Khanna plays a life-like role - as he did earlier in **Imtihan**. Utpal Dutt as the crafty blackmailer uses his sly glances and halting speech with effect. Appearing in only one scene, Farida Jalal steals the show as the high-strung wife whose husband is charged with a murder he did not commit. Shabana Azmi glides through her role as the suspicious wife without a frown on her face. Among character actors, no one plays an old lady's part with as much characteristic sympathy as Durga Khote. And for the first time a child is portrayed as having an individual entity of his own.

DARLING DARLING

After a gap of four years, Dev Anand and Zeenat Aman are paired again in two recent releases: **Darling Darling**, directed by Gogi Anand, and **Kalabaaz** directed by Ashok Roy. They do their best to put some life into their roles though the stories have several absurd situations which let them down. Were **Darling Darling's** second half as humorous and light as the first, the theme would have been more consistent: a parody on inheritance and mod marriage. But when crime and action take over in the second half it loses effect. Its very theme - a hired wife and a hired husband - demanded a light approach. Even comedian Mehmood attempts to put on a serious visage as soon as emotions and high-pitched drama take over.

In **Kalabaaz**, both Dev Anand and Zeenat Aman are trapeze artistes. While Dev Anand is agnostic, Zeenat Aman is a devotee of Radha-Krishna. The golden idol of Radha-Krishna is stolen by smugglers and Dev Anand goes out in search of the smuggler's hide-out and recovers the idol. In the process he becomes a believer.

As the film is about circus artistes, the trapeze acts and acrobatics are its mainstay though these are poorly photographed and mounted. We remember the circus scenes in Raj Kapoor's **Mera Naam Joker**. But then Raj Kapoor brought Russian artistes to Bombay to shoot some of the sequences. Our 'special effects' departments are also poor. The high-hanging bridge with cascading waterfalls in the background shown in **Kalabaaz** is amateurishly miniaturized and photographed. More than three decades ago V. Shantaram had shown better miniaturization of a bridge and its blow-up in **Padosi**.

Dev Anand accents his speech with his usual tilts of the body. Zeenat Aman may captivate when partly undressed; but close-ups of her face are best avoided - she looks haggard.

DARSHAK in Democratic World.

Documentary

(Canadian Scene)-- One of the most ambitious projects ever undertaken by the National Film Board has just been completed. It's an hour-long documentary history of the Blacks in Canada, one of a series of films on minority groups in this country. In this case, the documentary will fill a significant gap in our historical knowledge. There have been Blacks in Canada since 1605, but their achievements in building this country have never been properly recorded.

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8:15 & 9:30 P.M. - Fashion show by memebers of Prabasi

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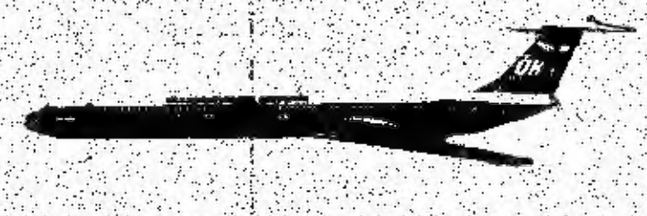

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Paki m

By Ajit Adhopia

In Urdu which is the of language of Pakistan and widely spoken in Northern I "Pak" means pure. Hence word Paki refers to "one w pure". However, since Toronto Star newspaper printed this word in a front story two years ago, it is used as a racial slur agains new Canadians of brown skin come from many parts of world (India, Pakistan, Ba desh, Ceylon, Trinidad, Gu East Africa and Hong Kong. Some people use the word " spitefully while others d without knowing the derog connotation it has incor acquired.

Consequently, upon referred as a "Paki" the vic own negative reaction confir the user that it is indeed a name. Most victims who ha knowledge of the Urdu lang themselves are unaware o real and complementary me of the word "Paki" i.e. Pur a nut shell, sheer ignoranc triggered off many ugly inci we are all too familiar Unlike the "Playboy" an "Penthouse" magazines word cannot be retracted fro circulation even if its usa banned by law. However, I

How India

By High Commission of Ind

Indian Citizen who volu acquired Canadian Citize will upon such acquisition to be Indian citizen. Ca Citizens can ordinarily Indian Citizenship by regis under Section 5 (1) (e) Citizenship Act after comp the requirement laid down purpose; under the rules 1 the Citizenship Rules, (inserted inAugust 1970) Canadian Citizen residing i can apply for registration Indian Citizen under Sectio (e) of the Citizenship Act, residing in India continuou a period of 5 years, imme before the date of appli which is to be submitted prescribed form to the Co of the District concerned in The residential requireme also be satisfied if the ap has resided in India thro the period of twelve immediately preceding th of the application and ha during the seven years im tely preceding the set per twelve months, resided i for an aggregate period of n that four years. An ap should also have an ade knowledge of one of the languages and should ha intention to make Indi permanent home. Applic for registration as Indian C under Section 5 (1) (e) considered by the Governm India on merits. If the appli is accepted the applicant wi to take the oath of allegia the Constitution of India an to surrender his Canadian port.

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Paki means pure

By Ajit Ashopia

In Urdu which is the official language of Pakistan and also widely spoken in Northern India, "Pak" means pure. Hence, the word Paki refers to "one who is pure". However, since the Toronto Star newspaper first printed this word in a front page story two years ago, it is being used as a racial slur against the new Canadians of brown skin who come from many parts of the world (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Ceylon, Trinidad, Guyana, East Africa and Hong Kong, etc.) Some people use the word "Paki" spitefully while others do so without knowing the derogatory connotation it has incorrectly acquired.

Consequently, upon being referred as a "Paki" the victim's own negative reaction confirms to the user that it is indeed a nasty name. Most victims who have no knowledge of the Urdu language themselves are unaware of the real and complementary meaning of the word "Paki" i.e. Pure. In a nut shell, sheer ignorance has triggered off many ugly incidents we are all too familiar with. Unlike the "Playboy" and the "Penthouse" magazines this word cannot be retracted from the circulation even if its usage is banned by law. However, I firmly believe that by informing the public of its real and correct meaning will help remove the derogatory connotation. A publicity campaign in that direction will ease up the tension particularly in schools.

This slogan is not my invention. It is merely a statement of existing fact. The circulation of buttons with the slogan is my humble effort to fight ignorance in a positive way. To ensure that it may not turn out to be an amateur effort which might backfire, I have consulted dozens of people from all walks of life including teachers, community workers, sociologists, clergymen and journalists. I have received very reassuring and positive opinions.

This campaign is not being sponsored by any group or organization. This is my personal non-profit making venture to promote racial harmony which is so vital to preserving the unity of Canada. By wearing this button you too can help. The price of this button only includes the manufacturing and circulation costs. For objective comments and further inquiries, please write to P.O. Box 175, Station "A", Mississauga, Ontario, L5A 2Z7.

How to Indian re-acquire citizenship

By High Commission of India

Indian Citizen who voluntarily acquired Canadian Citizenship will upon such acquisition ceases to be Indian citizen. Canadian Citizens can ordinarily seek Indian Citizenship by registration under Section 5 (1) (c) of the Citizenship Act after completing the requirement laid down for the purpose, under the rules 16 (c) of the Citizenship Rules, 1956 (inserted in August 1970). A Canadian Citizen residing in India can apply for registration as an Indian Citizen under Section 5 (a) (c) of the Citizenship Act, after residing in India continuously for a period of 5 years, immediately before the date of application, which is to be submitted in the prescribed form to the Collector of the District concerned in India. The residential requirement will also be satisfied if the applicant has resided in India throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of the application and has also during the seven years immediately preceding the set period of twelve months, resided in India for an aggregate period of not less that four years. An applicant should also have an adequate knowledge of one of the Indian languages and should have the intention to make India his permanent home. Applications for registration as Indian Citizens under Section 5 (1) (c) will be considered by the Government of India on merits. If the application is accepted the applicant will have to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of India and also to surrender his Canadian Passport.

If it is considered desirable by the Indian authorities that the Canadian Citizen should be considered for the grant of Indian Citizenship, even within a period shorter than the period mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, the authorities can consider him/her for registration as an Indian Citizen on the basis of his/her Indian origin, under Section 5 (i) (a) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. Section 5 (i) (a) of the Citizenship Act will be invoked if the authorities are satisfied that an individual's case has exceptional features deserving special treatment by grant of Indian Citizenship in a shorter period. For purpose of registration under Section 5 (i) (a) of the Citizenship Act, person can apply, after residing in India for a minimum period of six months to the Collector of the District in which he is resident, in the prescribed form. While dealing with such applications, the Collector will have to be satisfied that the applicant is of Indian Origin, has been actually residing in India for six months immediately preceding the date of application, has close connections in India and has the intention to make India his permanent home. Such application will be considered on the merits of each case. If the application is accepted the individual will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance and also to surrender his Canadian Passport.

High Commissioner visits Maritimes

5 to 10, 1977.

During his visit, the High Commissioner called on Governors, Acting Premiers, Mayors and other high officials of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and exchanged views on matters of common interest.

Mr. & Mrs. Ahmad also met Indians who have been residing in these places for several years. A number of functions were organised in their honour by the local Governments and the Indian organisations.

This was their first official visit to the Maritime Provinces.

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New immigrant service in Toronto

(Canadian Scene) - an immigrant orientation program has started in Toronto with the specific aim of making newcomers familiar with the services that are available and directing them to such organizations as will meet their specific needs. The Counsellor for the new program, Santo Caira, says the service will not duplicate those already in existence. Rather it will supplement them and, by coordinating activities, make them more effective.

The Immigrant Orientation Programme has a multilingual staff, prepared to give help in French, Greek, Italian, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish and Arabic. Besides providing referral information to appropriate organizations, it also conducts orientation classes, and when necessary counsellors will visit the homes of newcomers to discuss matters of specific concern. All services are confidential and free. The Immigrant Orientation Programme offices are at 1174 St. Clair Avenue West, near Dufferin and the telephone number is 652-3074.

Shamala Bhave to perform in Ottawa

Shamala Bhave belongs to a very small minority of musicians in India who have mastered both the Hindustani and Carnatic systems of classical music. Her father Pandit Bhave was a disciple and colleague of the famous Vishnu Digambar.

She is perfectly at home in both styles. Gifted with a powerful and versatile voice, she can change from one style to another with absolute ease.

Being research minded and a gifted teacher, Shamala uses slides of Ragamala paintings to illustrate the moods of Ragas. Her favourite item **Chitra Rag** illustrates the change of Ragas as time advances from morning to noon.

Presently Shamala is on a tour of North America and has given performances in several places in the United States already. She will be giving a chamber concert in Ottawa on Saturday, the 15th of October.

Shamala Bhave has a vast repertoire of classical Drupads, Ghazals, Bhajans besides several folk melodies. She has been musical director to several Kannada films.

Those who would like to have further information and tickets may contact Dr. V.R. Harwalkar 592-1382 or Professor V. Subramaniam 521-4332 (evenings), & 231-6676 (work hours).

Regina to host immigration conference

The Third World Ethno Cultural Community (TWECC) in cooperation with the University of Regina, the Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation, and the Canadian Institute for International Affairs is organizing a conference on October 21, 22 and 23, 1977.

The Conference, the first of its kind to be held in Saskatchewan, will examine the major issues of immigration from the national and provincial (Saskatchewan) perspectives. Some of the issues to be discussed at the Conference are: Evolution of the Canadian Immigration Policy since earliest times; Philosophy of the Canadian Immigration Policy; Philosophy of the Canadian Immigration Policy; the Society's expectations: short term and long term; The new immigrant in Saskatchewan; Experiences of the new immigrant in Saskatchewan — problems and adjustments; Successes and failures, Impact.

Immigration being a crucial matter for the new immigrant population of Saskatchewan, a wide range of ethno-cultural groups and individual experts from across the country are being invited to participate in this three-day conference.

The Conference Organizing Committee (COC) is seeking support from organizations and individuals in Saskatchewan and elsewhere. Knowing of your interest in the subject, we extend a cordial invitation to you to participate and to contribute to the discussions.

If you are a representative of a Third World background (Asian, African, Carribbean or Latin-American) ethno-cultural group, or an international service oriented organization, please receive this as an invitation for your group.

If further information is required contact:

S. Juyal
Co-ordinator of the Conference
3813 McCallum Avenue
Regina, Sask. S4S 0S8

Swamy appointed dean

Dr. M.N.S. Swamy has been appointed the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering at Concordia University, Montreal, P.Q.

Dr. Swamy was born on 7 April 1935 in Bangalore, India. A professor of electrical engineering, he received his B.Sc. (Hons.) in Mathematics from the University of Mysore, India, in 1954; B.E.I.Sc. in Electrical Communication Engineering from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and Ph.D. in 1963 from the University of Saskatchewan, Canada, both in electrical engineering. His main appointments held have been as Government of India Scientist at the Indian Institute of Technology in Madras, assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Saskatchewan, professor of electrical engineering at the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, Concordia University (formerly Sir George Williams), Montreal, and the University of Calgary. Since 1970 he was chairman of electrical engineering at Concordia University. He is the author of over 100 research papers published in leading technical journals such as IEEE Transaction on Circuit Theory, Proceedings of IEEE, Journal of Franklin Institute, Radio and Electronic Engineer, Alta Frequenza, and others. Since 1966 he has been a member of the editorial board of "Fibonacci Quarterly". He served as Vice President, IEEE Circuits and Systems Society in 1976, Associate Editor of IEEE Circuits and Systems in 1975, programme chairman of IEEE International

DR. M.N.S. SWAMY

Symposium on Circuit Theory in Toronto in 1973, and director of the Mathematics Sub-Committee of the American Association for Engineering Education from 1973-75.

His most important accomplishments have been developing a new electrical engineering department at Concordia University and introducing graduate programmes in that department; his original research contributions in the general area of network theory and, in particular, in the area of networks and systems. Dr. Swamy's biography appears in the Dictionary of International Biography; "Two Thousand Men of Achievement"; "Who's Who in the West"; and the "I.B.A. Yearbook". He is a senior member of the IEEE, Fellow of the International Biographical Association, and a member of several professional societies.

Fashion show in Montreal

An exclusive Indian Textile Exhibition was opened in Montreal September 12 by the High Commissioner of India, Mahboob Ahmad. Organised by the Fair Authority of India in co-operation with the Consulate General of India, Toronto, the Fair displays a wide range of textile cottons, silks, apparel for gents and ladies, leather and other household goods including linen, floor coverings, bedspreads, etc.

A fashion show of winter and summer dresses was also staged. It was largely attended by local traders and manufacturers.

BUSINESS FOR SALE
Store carrying Indian Foods, Gifts & Spices. Good location in Montreal with lot of opportunity for expansion. Contact 482-7511.

Madhurika's graceful natyam

By Jaya Subramaniam

Canadian born Madhurika's Bharata Natyam recital at the NAC Studio on September 17th was remarkable for its austere adherence to the Bandanai Nallur (Tanjore) style, as taught in Kalakshetra, Madras. Even in India professional dancers learn and practice more than a single style and not always with the best results. It requires some self-discipline on the part of an occidental to overcome the temptation to take in a bit of each style in cafeteria fashion. Madhurika has followed her teachers advice not to rush to include too much variety - with good results. Her performance here in Ottawa, bore the clear stamp of single minded training. The arrangement of the items was exactly as in a performance round the turn of the century including even the old-fashioned mistake of calling the last item "alaipam" when it is a "virutham" in Tamil. Prima ballerina Balasaraswati would have fully approved this respect for tradition.

Not only was the order of items from Alaripoo to Jatiswaram to Sabdam to Varnam to Padam to Tillana and Virutham, traditional as any old Nattuvanar would have wished, but the interpretations were also austere. Thus in the centre-piece Varnam "Kamalakshi" in Kambhoji of in the Gita Govindam piece on Lord Krishna playing amorously with the "Gopis" the Abhinayas and Madras were strictly conservative and restrained with no experimenting with Khajuraho poses which some leading dancers have already indulged in.

The Sabdam on Lord Krishna in Tamil (a close translation of the original Sabdam by the great Swati Tirunal) was particularly rich in well-worn traditional interpretations and second only to the Varnam. It was also interesting to note that this Varnam is one of the very few "third person" Varnams, where the Sakhi (friend) pleads with the Lord for her lotus-eyed friend (in the earlier pure Tamil **Ahum** "romantic" tradition) instead of the love-lorn lady herself doing the pleading as in the later Bhakti tradition of Nayika bhava.

The rythmic foot work of the various Attavus was precisely executed. The Tillana was vigorous without being tiresome and there was a reasonable variety in the Talas. Of course Aditala with 8 beats predominated with both Tisra (3) and Chaturstra (4) speeds but both Misra Chapet (7 beats or 3½ plus 3½) and Jampa were also there. The last tala has long since lost its original structure of 7 plus 3 and taken on a five beat structure of Khanda Ekam. As such it was good with variations in the (2½ plus 2½) pattern.

On the whole it was a delightful performance executed with grace and humility. Madhurika has naturally expressive eyes but needs some more suppleness in neck movements and can do with an additional ten pounds to avoid the impression of being skinny. All told, she is a credit to her Gurus Lakshmanan and Dhananjayan.

Menaka Thakkar's dance tour

Partially supported by a grant from the touring office of the Canada Council and Air India, Menaka Thakkar, the well known exponent of two classical dance styles of India - Bharatnatyam and Odissi - has invited a team of her five musicians from India to provide live musical accompaniment on her dance tour across Canada and in parts of the United States. On this tour Menaka and her troup will have about twenty-eight appearances in major cities of Canada and U.S.A. where she will perform full length dance recitals of both styles and also give lecture-demonstrations and conduct workshops.

Menaka's performing and teaching activities have increased substantially in the last two years. Her recent performances have taken place at the National Arts Centre, Ottawa; "Dance in Canada" Conferences at Halifax and Winnipeg; meetings of the American Association for Asian Studies; etc.

She produced and danced a two-hour one-woman presentation of the dance drama "Geet Govinda" based upon the original script of the celebrated Sanskrit poem of the 12th century A.D. She performed this dance drama in Toronto, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Ottawa and is now scheduled for performances in six major cities of India next spring.

Menaka has recently received a choreography award from the Ontario Arts Council to produce a dance drama based upon the theme of Ramayana re-interpreted from the point of view of Sita. Besides Menaka herself, the students of her School will also participate in this new production and the whole troup will tour parts of Canada next summer.

Menaka's teaching activities have included an intensive six week Summer Course in the Department of Dance, York University and intensive weekend teaching in far off cities like Thunder Bay (15 weekends), Hamilton (7 weekends). She recently presented the first Canadian student of her School "Nrityakala" in a traditional debut called "Arangetram" in July, 1977.

Indian admitted to military college

DEVAJIT CHAKRAVARTY (18), whose writings have appeared in this paper several times in the past, is the first person of Indian origin to be admitted to College Militaire Royal (C.M.R.) de Saint Jean, Quebec. For completing his Grade 13 studies (i.e. university preparatory year) at C.M.R., he is getting a Government of Canada stipend of $365.00 per month with all educational expenses paid and without any obligation (to serve in the Canadian Armed Forces).

DEVAJIT

Vedanta Society lecture

Swami Bhashyananda, Head of the Vivekananda Vedanta Society, Chicago, and President of the Vedanta Society of Toronto, will speak on **KARMA AND FREEDOM** on Sunday October 16, 1977 at 3.00 P.M. at 12 MacPHERSON AVENUE (Near Rosedale Subway Station), Toronto.

Admission is free.

For information call: 493-0120; 678-1526; 923-4633."

Indian to be secretary to Unity Task Force

Dr. Ratna Ray of Ottawa has been appointed the Secretary of the Task Force on Canadian Unity.

The Task Force is responsible for determining the essential problems causing erosion of Canadian unity; to encourage and support public activities; to contribute ideas and initiatives towards resolving some of the problems; and to advise the Canadian government with pressing and practical corrective measures.

Among others, the Members of the Task Force include two Co-Chairmen: The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin (former Chairman of Anti Inflation Board and previously Minister of Industry, Trade of Commerce), The Honourable John Robarts (former Premier of Ontario).

As the Secretary of the Task Force, Dr. Ray works with the Executive Chairman, M. Pepin and other Members on policy issues, recommends courses of action and ensures the overall coordination of the Members' work. She establishes the agenda for the Task Force's meetings, makes records of discussions and decisions and maintains liaison with senior officials at the federal and provincial governments.

DR. RATNA RAY

Until the end of July 1977, Dr. Ray was the Special Assistant to Canada's first Commissioner of Official Languages, Dr. Keith Spicer, in charge of policy, information and of evaluating federal government's efforts towards implementing Canada's Official Languages Act.

Ratna is married to Dr. Ajit Kumar Ray of University of Ottawa and has two children: a daughter Leena and a son Bobby.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

New Delhi, Oct. 1 (Samachar): Dr. Estefania Aldaba-Lim, Philipino mother of six children, has been appointed special representative for the International Year of the Child (IYC) with rank of the assistant secretary general of the United Nations, according to a message received from New York by the south central regional office of UNICEF here today.

FOREIGN AID

New Delhi, Oct. 1 (Samachar): The Minister of State for External Affairs, Samarendra Kundu, has declared that India would accept foreign aid only if there were no (no) strings attached. All foreign aid and technology would be most welcome but only on condition that the Government of India would have the option to use it in any manner it deems proper.

To Truckers:
Re Your Drivers Licences.

If you drive a truck over 18,000 pounds or tow a vehicle over 10,000 pounds.

You must have your drivers licence converted to the proper classification by January 31, 1978.

After January 31, 1978 you will need to be retested, using the appropriate vehicle, before a new licence can be issued.

Further information is available at your local Ministry of Transportation and Communications Driver Licence Issuing Office.

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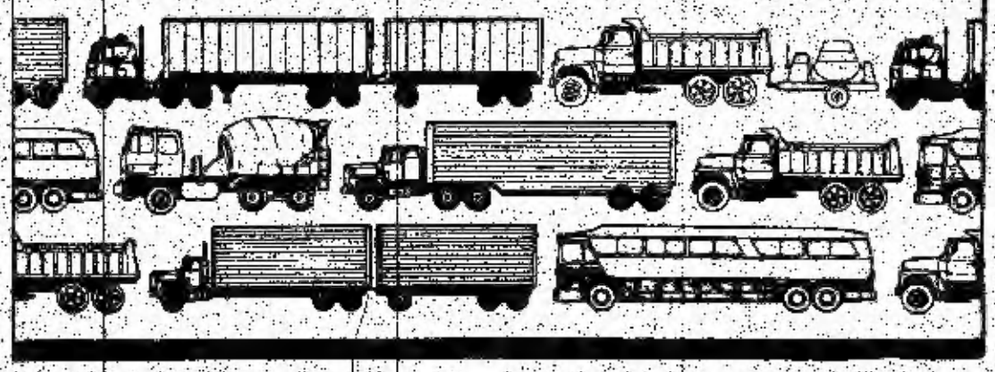
Ministry of Transportation and Communications

Hon. James Snow, Minister
Harold Gilbert, Deputy Minister



Kitchen

By Pra

Suddenly the summer is everywhere - in the color of and frosty evenings. Autum pumpkin pie and cranberry s autumn because it reminds t can't explain the magic of season. Nature seems to pau the heat wave in preparation more than the beauty and the memories for me. Throughou the worship of Durga, though festival only in Bengal. The Durga Puja. The annual wo season. The deity Durga re sacrifice and purification, the After the three days of Puja, the climax of the month lon happy and cheerful, the tim new ones with our delicious

CHANNAR GAUJA

½ qt. Homogenized Milk
½ pint (18%) cream
About 3 oz. white vinegar
5 cups sugar
8 cups water
1 cup sugar
2 oz. ground almond

Heat one 6 qt. Dutch-ove when the pan is really hot, r and cream. This method wi the pan. Return the pan ove clean wooden spoon until mi and add vinegar. Stir un contents of the pan into a la of cheesecloth, and set it undisturbed until the cloth the liquid to drip out; then moisture as possible. K pressing it forward several gathering it into a ball agai cheese is smooth. Form in

Combine the sugar and wa to a boil. Boil for 10 minute gently put in the cheese cub 10 minutes. Place the pan 350F. preheated oven for evaporates and the gauja is syrup for overnight. Next carefully to a wire rack over to drip out. Roll each of ground almond. Let them 'Gaujas' can be stored in refrigerator. They freeze

Scientist

Dr. Umesh C. Gupta, a s Research Scientist at Agricu Canada's Research Statio

DR. U.C. GUPTA

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ce tour

Menaka's teaching activities have included an intensive six week Summer Course in the Department of Dance, York University and intensive weekend teaching in far off cities like Thunder Bay (15 weekends), Hamilton (7 weekends). She recently presented the first Canadian student of her School "Natyakala" in a traditional debut called "Arangetiam" in July, 1977.

military college

DEVAJIT

lecture

MacPHERSON AVENUE (Near Rosedale Subway Station), Toronto.

Admission is free.

For information call: 493-0120, 678-1526, 923-4033.

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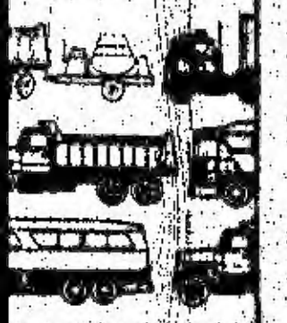

Kitchen Korner

By Pranati Sengupta

Suddenly the summer is gone and the signs of autumn are everywhere - in the color of the leaves, in the crisp clear mornings and frosty evenings. Autumn also comes with the good smell of pumpkin pie and cranberry sauce. Some people hesitate to welcome autumn because it reminds them that winter is around the corner. I can't explain the magic of fall. There is a restful mood to this season. Nature seems to pause for a while to catch her breath after the heat wave in preparation for the long, tough winter ahead. It's more than the beauty and the tranquility. Autumn brings back nice memories for me. Throughout Hindu India, autumn is dedicated to the worship of Durga, though it has acquired the status of a national festival only in Bengal. The colorful pandels announce the arrival of Durga Puja. The annual worship becomes a period of the festive season. The deity Durga represents an emotional symbol: power, sacrifice and purification, the mother who preserves by destroying. After the three days of Puja, Dussehra comes. Next comes Diwali, the climax of the month long celebrations. This is the time to be happy and cheerful, the time to greet our old friends and to make new ones with our delicious sweetmeats.

CHANNAR GAUJA

½ qt. Homogenized Milk
½ pint (18%) cream
About 3 oz. white vinegar
5 cups sugar
8 cups water
1 cup sugar
2 oz. ground almond

Heat one 6 qt. Dutch-oven or any other large heavy saucepan, when the pan is really hot, remove from heat and cool. Pour in milk and cream. This method will protect milk sticking on the bottom of the pan. Return the pan over high heat and continue stirring with a clean wooden spoon until milk comes to a boil. Turn the switch off and add vinegar. Stir until whey separates. Pour the entire contents of the pan into a large sieve lined with a double thickness of cheesecloth, and set it over a bowl. Let the curds drain undisturbed until the cloth is cool enough to handle. Allow most of the liquid to drip out; then squeeze well to remove as much excess moisture as possible. Knead the cheese by pushing it down, pressing it forward several times with the heel of your hand, and gathering it into a ball again. Knead about 10 minutes, or until the cheese is smooth. Form into about 30 to 35 1 inch cubes.

Combine the sugar and water in a large 6 qt. Dutch-oven and bring to a boil. Boil for 10 minutes over high heat. Remove from heat and gently put in the cheese cubes. Return to heat and boil, covered, for 10 minutes. Place the pan in the middle of the oven, covered, in 350F. preheated oven for 2½ hours, or until the syrup almost evaporates and the gauja is light brown in color. Keep them in the syrup for overnight. Next morning remove gauja one by one very carefully to a wire rack over a baking sheet. Allow most of the syrup to drip out. Roll each of them first in granulated sugar then in ground almond. Let them dry in room temperature before serving. 'Gaujas' can be stored in a plastic bag for 3 to 4 days in the refrigerator. They freeze very well. Thaw them before serving.

Scientist gets recognition

Dr. Umesh C. Gupta, a senior Research Scientist at Agriculture Canada's Research Station in Charlottetown, P.E.I. has been invited to write a chapter entitled "Copper in Agricultural Ecosystem" for a book entitled "Biogeochemistry of Copper" to be published by Elsevier Publishing Company. The book is being authored by scientists from many countries of the world. Dr. Gupta has also been invited to present a paper entitled "Critical Levels of Boron in Plants" at the "Critical Levels" symposium, as part of the American Society of Agronomy meetings to be held in Los Angeles, California in November 1977. Dr. Gupta is one of the five invited speakers to participate at this symposium.

DR. U.C. GUPTA

At the August 1977 meeting of the Agriculture Institute of Canada, Dr. Gupta was chosen as one of the Associate Editors to serve on the Editorial Board of the Canadian Journal of Soil Science.

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Another Ashram in Canada

The Bharat Sevashram Sangha of India -- established by JAGADGURU YOGACHARYA -- SHRIMAT SWAMI PRANAVANANDA JI MAHARAJ, has recently registered under the name of Bharat Sevashram Sangha SAT-SANG SOCIETY of Canada, and shall endeavour to set up their first ashram in North America. The rector--His Holiness Shri Swami Brahmananda Ji is the guiding light in this venture. Guruji is a dedicated Monk, full of self-respect, Noble ideas and devotion. He is a strict Hindu and he lives an exemplory, simple and clean life.

OVERSEAS BRANCH

The Bharat Sevashram Sangha Sat-Sang Society of Canada has become another overseas branch of the parent body with its international Headquarters in Calcutta, India. Other overseas branches are located in London (England); Trinidad (in the West Indies), and Guyana (South America).

It is a purely Religio-philanthropic and charitable institution, while it is non-sectarian, non-communal and non-political.

Ideal: Eternal Religion (Hinduism) as embodied in the life and teachings of Jagadguru Yogacharya Shrimat Swami Pranavanandji Maharaj, founder of the mission.

Aim: Welfare of the world through spiritual awakening and awareness, Universal Fraternity, Love and Understanding, and moral regeneration.

Method: Worship, meditation, yoga, preaching, spiritual music class, and selfless social work.

AN OPEN CALL TO ONE AND ALL

Here is an open call to all residents of Canada -- by His Holiness Shri Swami Brahamananda Ji -- of Bengal, India.

We cordially invite everybody and particularly Hindus from Guyana, Trinidad, Surinam, India, and other parts of the world to join and co-operate with us and to patronise us in our mission to render our humble services towards spiritual and general welfare of citizens of Canada through proper practice of religion.

For further information write to:

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LON 1C0 or phone: (519) 941-8798

Ananda Coomaraswamy: The great Kala Yogi

Professor V. Subramaniam

Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy was more aptly known to the world of Indian art as the Kala Yogi, one who was totally immersed in Art. He led a very rich life in the sense of being in touch with stirring movements and exciting times. Born of an English mother and Ceylonese father in 1877 he was heir to two civilizations, and "Lord and Legatee of both". Moving about from India to England to America, he became the Sankara and Vivekananda of Indian art; Sankara in his critical quality and Vivekananda in terms of propagandist power. One can cite several instances of the latter including the great respect paid to him by European scholars of art history during his lifetime and in his Centenary year now.

Around the turn of the century very few outside South India had seen a bronze icon of dancing Shiva Nataraja - or had taken any interest in it. But the cumulative impact of Coomaraswamy's famous article, 'The Dance of Shiva', has been such that in the most unlikely American television programmes one now finds the bronze image of the dancing Shiva shown in fashionable drawing rooms. Judged by the standard of the widespread demand for Nataraja icons, Coomaraswamy can be said to have had a greater impact on popular taste than probably any Western art critic in the last 100 years.

He has been successful in another sense too, particularly in the West. There is far greater interest in the study of Indian art in Western universities than in India; there are more teachers of Indian art per thousand university students in the US or Western Europe than in India. He is now regarded by Western scholars in art history as the equal of Tagore and Gandhi as a maker of the Indian renaissance and as the equal of Freud or Croce in creating new norms in the enjoyment of art. Indeed, no university department of religion or art history in the West can afford to forget his works and no library can exist without a collection of them.

Coomaraswamy's major achievement was that he not only made Western art lovers aware of the beauty of Indian art but of its basic and continuing inspiration viz., religion. He went further and pointed out that religion was the inspiration of great art elsewhere too, referring to the deep religious inspiration of European art down to the Renaissance.

European plastic art, i.e., sculpture and painting was a mixture of the secular and the religious in classical times. Religion was a social phenomenon penetrating the festive and tragic acts of everyday life and so drama, bacchanalion scenes, funerals as well as dances were all part of religion. Under the Romans there was some portraiture of human beings as individuals but very soon Christian art dominated European art history down to the time of the Renaissance producing magnificent cathedrals, great religious paintings and religious sculpture. Secularisation in our times of art seem to us very old but non-religious painting is barely three centuries old. Also European sculpture suffered an eclipse for a few centuries and when it revived with Rodin and Henry Moore, it was essentially on secular themes. Of course European performing arts, particularly music and ballet began to be secularised even about the beginning of their modern development in secular courts, whereas, the Indian performing arts, if any, have remained more intensely religious till the silver screen took over.

Of course Ananda Coomaraswamy was not labouring a truism in emphasizing the religious inspiration of Indian Art; he was saying something much more profound. Indeed, he was explaining the nature of art in a way fundamentally different from that of Freud and other secularists, not as pure self-expression, nor a substitute satisfaction for sexual or aggressive tendencies and not even as employment of skills. Admitting his sophisticated interpretation, two criticisms can be levelled at that. One of them is the unanticipated effect it has produced among Westerners for which of course Ananda Coomaraswamy is not directly responsible. The second is the way Ananda Coomaraswamy's towering personality virtually discouraged all research into the non-religious aspects of Indian art particularly the performing arts.

This writer bring out a memorial volume of essays by several artists and art critics entitled **The Sacred and the Secular in India's Performing Arts**, to offset at least partly, the Kalayogi's overemphasis on religion.

Born in Colombo to Sir Muthu Coomaraswamy, he lost his father when he was barely two years old and was taken back to England by his English mother and educated there. After he obtained his doctorate in Geology, he returned to Ceylon as the Director of Geological Services but very soon was engrossed in studying medieval Sinhalese Art. Slowly and surely Indian Art became his life's central interest and he spent much time in India on several visits to various artistic sites and to Shantiniketan. He identified himself totally with India.

Poet Tagore remarked: "whatever we call him, an art critic or historian or even a scholar, we find something is left over, something in his work, which is in the last analysis indefinable. Coomaraswamy exceeds all our definitions; all our definitions fall short of his actual work. He is always something else."

Indian physicist to contribute a chapter

MAHADEB CHAKRAVARTY, professor of physics at Cambrian College, Sudbury, Ontario is to co-author a chapter on "Agricultural and Other Low Temperature Applications of Solar Energy" for the "Solar Energy Hand-Book" to be published by McGraw Hill. Soon he will be leaving for India to join the Tata Energy Research Institute at Auroville, Pondicherry, where he expects to get better facilities to pursue his interest. A year's stay in India is intended also for surveying the possibility of 'brain drain in reverse'.

CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Wanted, tall, well settled, South Indian Brahmin groom, for graduate girl in India, 27, height 5'7", fair complexion and currently employed. Send horoscope and other particulars to M-1313, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a Punjabi Hindu boy, 26 years, 5'6", working in India as an electrical engineer. No bars. Brother well settled in Canada. M-1314, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a handsome Khatri engineer, 29, 6', well-settled in Canada. Send particulars with photograph to M-1315, The Canadian India Times.

Jat Sikh, 45, divorced, clean shaven, handsome, good-natured has own business. Is interested in marrying girl 28-38, must be pretty, fair complexion, of friendly nature and good homemaker. Girls from U.S.A. and U.K. also welcome to write with recent photo to M-1316, The Canadian India Times.

Jat Sikh boy wanted for beautiful Jat Sikh girl, 22, 5'4", whitish complexion, nurse, working in England. Two brothers settled in Canada. Boy should be modern in outlook with good character and personality. M-1317, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Jat Sikh bachelor 5'8", 28, Canadian citizen, engineering graduate from Panjab University. Also for his sister 5'2", 26, M.A. doing M.Ed. in India. Educated American immigrant/citizen preferred. Reply M-1318, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a Kayasth girl for an engineer, 27 years, 160 cm. M-1319, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a beautiful immigrant girl living in Canada or U.S.A. for a 22 years old handsome Brahamin boy, M.A. Economics, 5'3", wants to start his own business, father settled in Canada. Apply with recent pictures M-1320, The Canadian India Times.

U.S., U.K. trained North Indian, handsome, outgoing, bachelor physician, settled in U.S.A., seeks professional girl, age 24 to 28 years, height 5'4" to 5'6", slim, beautiful, must be affectionate, fair. Only serious minded candidates need reply with full details along with recent returnable photograph. Caste, creed, religion, nationality no bar. M-1321, The Canadian India Times.

Medical doctor - 40 years, 5'6", divorced, invites correspondence from fair complexioned suitable girls age between 25 and 35, with view to early marriage. Religion and caste no barrier. No dowry. Returnable photo desirable but not necessary. Reply M-1322, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well settled gentleman of Sikh background for a beautiful and talented girl 23, 5'3", fair complexion currently completing M.A. in New Delhi. Two brothers settled in Canada. Family well connected, highly respectable and settled in Delhi.
Please Reply B. Singh, P.O. Box 83, Arthur, Ontario N0G 1A0.

Correspondence with recent returnable photos invited from eligible immigrants or Canadian citizens. For a M.A. 5'3½", Hindu (Dent family) girl, 24. Family well settled in India and one sister well settled in Canada. Apply M-1323, The Canadian India Times.

Indian male, 32, fair complexion, 5'7", Canadian citizen (9 years), professional, seeks fair complexioned girl for marriage. Caste no bar. Please write in confidence with full particulars and latest photograph to Box 603, Stn. "N", Montreal, Canada.

Professional match preferably Engineer, Ph.D., MD for tall, slim, attractive bright Panjabi Arora girl, 27, physiotherapist employed in Canada. Contact Dr. K. Chaudhary, 1285 Seigneurs Avenue, Quebec 10, G1W 3H8. Phone 651-2837.

Suitable match for a handsome cleanshaven Jat Sikh, (B.A. in English and Economics) bachelor, 23 years, 5'-10" tall. Girl should be Canadian or U.S. Immigrant or citizen. Boy's close relatives in Canada. M-1282, The Canadian India Times.

Well established, tall, handsome bachelor, Indian Physician in U.S.A., seeks professional, accomplished girls, age 30 or below, height 5'-5" or above, fair, slim, beautiful, smart, western educated preferred. Full details with recent, returnable photograph a must for further correspondence. Only serious minded parties need respond. M-1284, The Canadian India Times.

Gentleman living in Toronto, 37, tall, fair complexion, handsome, own- bungalow, good salary, invites matrimonial correspondence from beautiful girls, fair complexion, recent photo must. M-1285, The Canadian India Times.

Gursikh match around 29-32 years for a beautiful well educated Ramgarhia Sikh girl. Borther well established in Canada. Send full particulars to M-1290, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for a beautiful Punjabi girl, 27, B.A., employed, from youngmen settled in Canada, U.S. or relatives of those willing to immigrate and settle in Canada. Early marriage. Full particulars with photograph (returnable) to M-1291, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for 5'-9" (26 years), engineer - now in business. Early marriage. Caste no bar. Write to The Canadian India Times, M-1306 with latest returnable photo.

Wanted boy over 25 years of age for girl 25 well educated South Indian, now employed in Delhi with very good knowledge of English. Dowry available. Girl slim, medium height. Mother in U.S.A., M-1307, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from Sikh professionals for a beautiful Jat Sikh girl from a respectable family, 27, 5-6, slim, M.A. and professional diploma, presently working in Bombay. Brother well settled in Canada. Send details to Post Box 237, Station A, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8V2.

Suitable match for a well settled East African Gujrati bachelor (MBA from U.S.), 28 years, 5'-9", 180 lbs. Caste no bar. Reply with returnable recent photograph and details, M-1309, The Canadian India Times.

Girl of North American or Indian origin is welcome to correspond with tall, slim, fair complexioned Punjabi, professionally employed engineer, early thirties. Permanent resident USA, excellent family background, M-1311, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable Jat Sikh gentleman for a Jat Sikh girl, 25, M.A. from India, now in Canada. No age limit for boy. Write to M-1312, The Canadian India Times.

HOROSCOPE

Horoscope - casting, palm-reading, meditation, yoga and spiritual-healing - 27 years experience. All problems solved. Lessons available. Call Dev. 766-2626 Toronto.

Partner wanted

Partner wanted with $50,000 cash in real estate business (514) 625-6090.

Born to:

Born to Sharada and Anjaneya Sastry of Montreal, a son Raveen.

On the move

RAJAT K. CHAKRAVARTY, who received his Ph.D. degree in Textile Technology from the University of Guelph last year (1976), has joined Brascia College, U.W.O., London, Ontario as an Assistant Professor.

Discrimination proved

TORONTO - An Ontario Human Rights Code Board of Inquiry has found that a Gormley landlord discriminated against his tenant because of the "race, color and place of origin" of the tenant's dinner guest.

Professor Mary Eberts, of the University of Toronto Law School, acting as a Board of Inquiry under the Code, found that Montford Johnstone of Gormley evicted Brigitte Jahn because she entertained a black in her home. Professor Eberts found this eviction to be in violation of Section 3 (1) (b) of the Code.

The Board report was received by the Ontario Human Rights Commission on September 21, and made public on September 26.

In her decision, Professor Eberts said this Board of Inquiry is the first to consider the meaning and application of the Code provision forbidding discrimination because of the characteristics, not of the tenant, but of "any person or class of persons".

"Householders who extend the warmth of family ties or of hospitality to people of different origins should not be deterred from doing so by the intervention of those to whom they look for security of tenure," the decision stated.

Professor Eberts ordered Mr. Johnstone to send letters of apology to Ms Jahn and her guest and to inform the Ontario Human Rights Commission of any vacancy in rental accommodation owned by him, for a two-year period.

She has also ordered Mr. Johnstone to pay Ms Jahn $200 for damages for the inquiry to her dignity caused by his contravention of the Code and special damages to compensate her for her moving expenses, and the difference between her rent in Gormley and her rent at her new accommodation, for the period from November 1976 to May 1977.

Boards of Inquiry are appointed by the Minister of Labour under section 14 (a) (1) of the Code after conciliation efforts by the Commission have failed to result in a resolution. The Chairman of a Board of Inquiry under the Code is independent of the Commission and may make any order he or she sees fit to being remedy, if it is found that discrimination did take place.

Copies of the report are available on request.

Indo-GDR cooperation

New Delhi, Oct. 1 (Samachar): Minister of Industry Mr. George Fernandes, has expressed the hope that the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.) would cooperate in the development of the rural sector India as well as setting up projects in third countries.

Inaugurating the three-day meeting of second session of the Indo-GDR joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, Mr. Fernandes expressed satisfaction with the progress of economic cooperation since the commission in Berlin in June 1975. There was a substantial increase in the trade turnover, which reached a high figure of Rs. 653 million in 1976. He was confident that the deliberations of the second session of the commission would serve to strengthen the close ties between India and G.D.R.

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